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# THE GUARDIAN

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From Thomas, 1111 Street, Birmingham & London

## Airmen and soldiers 'blackmailed over orgies'

# Britain's 'top secrets fall to services spies'

By Gareth Parry and Paul Keel

Seven British servicemen based in Cyprus betrayed their country by giving foreign agents hundreds of top military secrets in return for money, drugs and homosexual sex. It was alleged at the Old Bailey yesterday.

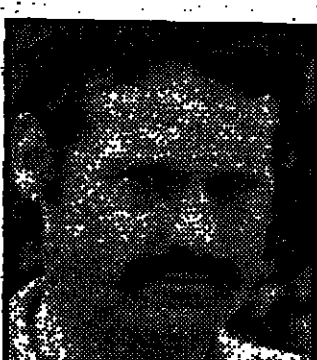
The five airmen and two soldiers worked at 9 Signals Unit at Ayios Nikolaos, in the eastern Cyprus Sovereign base area, which handles large amounts of information classified as secret and top secret.

"There seems to be no question of any ideological or political motivation," said Mr Michael Wright, QC, opening for the Crown in what is expected to be the longest trial in British history, lasting into the autumn.

The seven servicemen, pleaded not guilty to various charges under Section One of the Official Secrets Act, accusing them of communicating information useful to an enemy. The offences are alleged to have taken place between February 1982, and February 1984.

The accused are: Senior Aircraftman Geoffrey Jones, aged 21, of Pontypool, Gwent; Adam Lightowler, aged 22, of Newtown, Powys; Christopher Payne, aged 25, of Brighton, Sussex; Wayne Kriehel, aged 22, of Carshalton, Surrey; Gwynfor Owen, aged 22, of Bangor, Gwynedd; Signalman Martin Tuffey, aged 22, of Wallasey, Merseyside; and Lance Corporal Anthony Glass, aged 23, of Stockwell, south London.

An eighth serviceman accused of spying was acquitted on the direction of the judge, after a seven-week trial within a trial. Mr David Hardman, aged 27, a former



Geoffrey Jones — lured to private apartment

army signalman, was freed from the dock following the announcement by the Crown prosecutor, that no evidence was being offered against him.

Mr Hardman, aged 27, of Mere Drive, Swinton, Manchester, was formerly attached to the 9th Signals Regiment, and

Spy case based on homosexual blackmail, page 3.

maintained his innocence, and is delighted his ordeal is over. Mr Hardman was given bail on a £5,000 surety at Bow Street on April 21.

When the main trial opened yesterday, the prosecution said: "The case for the Crown against all seven is that each of them betrayed his country by systematically channeling to foreign agents a vast quantity of highly-classified secret and top secret information which they had been entrusted in the course of their work."

"They acquired this information solely by reason of their employment within a highly-sensitive military establishment set up in Cyprus for the purpose of handling such secrets. That establishment, and the information which it handled, is an essential component part of the defence system of this country. In short, they as servicemen acted as spies, and as spies, they betrayed to the agents of a foreign power some of this country's most precious military secrets."

Mr Wright said that, in February 1982, Senior Aircraftman Jones, who was a special telegraphist, was lured by an Arab called John to a private apartment in Larnaca, the seaside resort near the British Sovereign Area Base.

He was depressed and short of money at the time, and had met the Arab at a local night club. He got drunk and was given some cannabis to smoke.

Two Arabs then appeared, said Mr Wright, who quoted Jones as saying: "The next thing I knew they were all taking their clothes off, then mine, and then they began playing with me." John and the two Arabs began to engage in mutual buggery and

Turn to back page, col. 3

## Jury clears Von Bulow

From Michael White in Washington

FOUR years after first being accused of trying to murder his wife for her money, the Danish born socialite, Claus Von Bulow, was last night a free man again. He had had the best defence money could buy.



Smiles from Claus von Bulow as he leaves court

As the verdict was announced, he smiled and then cried. So did his current girlfriend, The Von Bulow fan club in public gallery applauded.

The verdict in Providence, Rhode Island, which reverses a conviction and 30-year sentence in nearby Newport three years ago, did not fully exhaust the potential in America's longest-running legal soap opera. Mrs Martha Von Bulow remains in a coma in a New York hospital as she has since her second coma in 1982 and the battle over her future and the fate of her \$75 million fortune will continue.

Outside the court, Mr Von Bulow said he planned to give smoking and lead a quiet life. He had never advocated turning off his wife's life support system, though he ducked questions about divorce. Of his own "agonising" suffering, he said: "There is always a purpose."

He faced two charges of attempted murder.

Mr Von Bulow's chief accusers were his two step-children, Alexander aged 23, and

his sister Annie — his own daughter by the marriage took his side. They claimed that he twice injected their mother "sunny" with insulin to inherit his \$14 million share of her money.

He said it was drink and drugs which did it and this time produced enough expert medical witnesses to convince the jury. The first verdict was overturned last year on legal technicalities and Mr Von Bulow has never been to prison — or taken the witness stand.

As he left a case which has been carried live on cable television for nearly two months the defendant, whose suave elegance has been the subject of a thousand newspaper features, promptly held a televised press conference

with his lawyers at which they declined to say how much had been spent on lawyers prior to Mr Von Bulow's acquittal.

For Mr Thomas Puccio, the chief defence lawyer, who was a \$57,000 a year public prosecutor until three years ago and even now is only in the \$300 an hour bracket, the verdict marks his entry into the big league.

Though 68-year-old Mr Von Bulow's case attracted huge media attention and many hangers-on, most of whom were on his side, its final success after 12 hours of deliberation by a jury which has been isolated in an hotel since mid-April — in a systematic and unflinching strategy by Mr Puccio.

In the face of prosecution evidence about Mr Von

Bulow's "little black bag" of insulin and needles they produced a flow of medical experts to accuse Sunny Von Bulow of self-destruction.

The defence was assisted by a succession of helpful rulings from Judge Corrine Grande, a card-carrying Democrat who took a meticulous view of the evidence and prevented the inexperienced prosecution from calling a late witness — Sunny's investment advisor — to explain the financial motive to the jury.

Judge Grande insisted that a former girlfriend, who had told the 1982 jury how Mr Von Bulow wanted the money in 1979 to marry her, returned from Europe to testify. It added to the drama, but made less impact on a jury said to be older and more working class than 1982's — Providence being what Southampton is to Newport's Coves.

Mr Von Bulow and Mrs Andrea Reynolds, his current girlfriend who stayed out of sight until the end, had publicly been predicting a hung jury. He doing so on the grounds that they wanted to enjoy a third trial, she because "these people are more attuned to soap opera than Greek tragedy". In the event they surprised him, though not Mr Puccio who said: "I felt confident that the jury would do what it did."

## Reagan to act against Salt II breaches

From Michael White in Washington

President Reagan last night ordered the Pentagon to study how the US could retaliate if the Soviet Union did not reverse alleged arms control violations.

He was announcing after weeks of speculation that the administration would continue to adhere to the unratified 1979 strategic arms limitation talks agreement, Salt II.

He reserved the right to make "appropriate and proportionate responses to Soviet non-compliance," to protect US security and give the Russians incentives to correct the breaches which the White House again adamantly alleged yesterday.

In his statement, the President said: "I am prepared to go the extra mile to maintain and strengthen existing arms control agreements while still seeking deep cuts at the strategic level in Geneva."

He undertook to "deactivate and dismantle" an existing Poseidon submarine — the suc-

cessor to the Polaris — when the USS Alaska, the seventh Trident submarine, starts sea trials this autumn.

Without such action the US would be in breach of Salt II's limit of 1,200 launchers for missiles with multiple warheads on either side. In fact even this formula will provoke charges of a breach from the Soviet Union, although last night the President's national security adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane, was adamant that the move did square with Salt II and its associated protocols.

Mr McFarlane, however, made it plain that the US would "not foreclose reconfiguration of that submarine in some other mode, possibly as a training boat. He cited as a precedent the Russian dismantling of 13 submarines (the US has dismantled eight under the agreement), only to reconstitute one with cruise missiles on board.

The President said that the US would give the Russians "adequate time for the Soviets to demonstrate by their actions" a commitment to restraint.

Like the retaliatory measures he spoke of there was no specific time frame mentioned.

Both the threat and the timetable remain conspicuously vague and many arms control experts here and in Europe believe that the hopes of a breakthrough in Geneva are both unlikely at present — and need to be reached in the next year or 18 months.

It was conspicuous yesterday

Turn to back page, col. 3

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Diplomat exits

A SYRIAN diplomat is to leave the London flat he is occupying in defiance of a court order after an ultimatum from the Foreign Office. Page 4.

### Anglican tangle

A CHURCH OF ENGLAND working party failed to agree on almost all the main issues it confronted when it considered human fertilisation and embryology. Page 2.

### No quarter

WERE any prisoners taken? David Pullister asked the Sri Lankan army captain. "There are no prisoners of war here... but I did get a few souvenirs," he replied. Page 8.

### 22-year term

TWO ringleaders of the \$5 million Security Express robbery were each jailed for 22 years yesterday. Page 4.

### Locks revelation

LOCKED doors at the Bradford City stadium could, in fact, be opened without removing the padlocks, after securing them, the inquiry into the fire that caused 55 deaths was told yesterday. Page 4.

### Right's recipe

OMEGA FILE, a telephone directory size compendium of rightwing initiatives aiming to cut public spending by \$40 billion is published today. Page 4.

### Cuts by stealth

AN MP's report said yesterday that cutting costs by increased efficiency would "by stealth" to conventional defence spending. Page 2.

## 2,500 jobs at risk in Welsh coalfield

By Keith Harper and Paul Heywood

Up to 2,500 jobs and six South Wales pits could go in the next year as the result of a review of the coalfield's 27 pits now being carried out by the National Coal Board.

The general plan, though not the details, was given yesterday to Welsh leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers by the area director, Mr Philip Weekes.

Mr Emyr Williams, president of the South Wales NUM, dismissed a £27 million allocation for capital spending in the coalfield this year as very disappointing.

He said: "You are talking about crumbs. We want at least £300 million to exist."

Pits which the board wishes to close are Penrhyber, St John's, Markham, Celynen South, Trefogarth, Drif, and Sedwais. Maerdy colliery is to be merged with a neighbouring pit with the loss of at least 200 surface jobs.

In a statement issued after the meeting Mr Weekes said the majority of the pits were in robust shape but a number suffered from ailing geology that blighted costs and prices. Joint examinations will be made at some pits prior to reconvened colliery review

meetings to be held over the next few months.

Mr Williams said that the board's desire to "take special action at some pits, could mean closure, but added that no pit had been specifically named for closure.

South Wales lost \$180 million during the strike and £39 million in the previous year. The NUM's South Wales executive is meeting today to consider the board's proposals in detail.

The Scottish area of the NCB was accused yesterday of delivering a calculated insult to a deputation from the NUM which went to the board headquarters in Edinburgh hoping to see Mr John Louden, the area director.

"They were told that he and other senior officials were at a mining exhibition in Birmingham."

Mr Mick McGahey, the NUM's Scottish president, said afterwards: "They sent a couple of tea boys to meet. They have known about the deputation for a month. They are not entitled to carry on like this and I know the MPs will be raising it in the House of Commons."

The deputation intended to

Turn to back page, col. 3

## Labour rejects black sections

By John Carvel Political Correspondent

LABOUR should reject changing its constitution to set up black sections in constituencies, the party's organisation sub-committee recommended yesterday. Instead, it should consider other methods of positive discrimination to encourage a black presence.

A report by a working group chaired by Mrs Jo Richardson had proposed that black sections should be given the same rights as women's sections to appoint representatives at constituency and national level.

The sub-committee agreed by 12 votes to 4 that the working party's majority report should be presented intact to the annual conference at Bournemouth in October. However, it decided that this should be accompanied by a national executive recommendation to include rejection of the black sections proposal. The executive is expected to ratify this approach next week.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, told the sub-committee that the black section was unacceptable because it would segregate people according to colour or racial origin.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, who moved the motion against endorsing black sections, said that the idea was patronising and raised problems of defining who was black. Demand for black sections outside London was negligible.

The sub-committee, which had time for a debate of only about 40 minutes on the issue yesterday, will hear a report from party officers next month on ideas for positive discrimination.

These will include proposals such as ethnic monitoring in the party's activities, an officer responsible for the affairs of black people and a national advisory committee, which were recommended in the working party report.

Party officials and NEC members may contribute other ideas next week.

However, the possibility of some form of black sections was not dead last night. Mr Kinnock is expected to support the idea of black rights groups which members

Turn to back page, col. 7



CHEERS all the way through Belfast city centre for Barry McGuigan when 20,000 turned out to greet the new world featherweight boxing champion, but he was mocked by fresh graffiti in the Falls Road.

## 1p stamp increase expected in autumn

By Keith Harper

Postal charges are expected to rise by a penny from September but the overall cost of the increase will be kept below the rate of inflation. This will take the cost of a first class letter to 18p and that of second class mail to 14p.

Sir Ron Dearing, the Post Office chairman, said yesterday that charges would have to go up within the next year but as yet it had not received a single proposal for such a rise.

His remarks came as the PO and the Union of Communication workers appeared to have reached agreement on a deal covering business efficiency reforms and this year's wage increase for 150,000 workers, estimated at around 6 per cent.

It is the final step in the dialogue which earlier this year almost led to a national postal stoppage.

In optimistic vein, Sir Ron gloved about the industry's achievements of which he

thought the most important was the sustained growth of the letters service. Last year the increase was 5 per cent, and this year it was expected to be 4 per cent, the equivalent of 400 million letters. Most of this is attributable to direct mail advertising and business mail.

Sir Ron also announced the establishment of a special group of 40 inspectors charged with making sure that the long distance postal service ran efficiently. Nearly 500 applications for the £12,000-a-year jobs had been received.

Mr Bill Cockburn, PO board member for mail operations, said that the object was to hit the delivery target of 90 per cent first class next day and 96 per cent of second class by the third day.

Within the next few weeks, the PO hopes to be able to confirm the return of the Sunday collection.

## Telegraph sells abroad

By Maggie Brown

A Canadian, Mr Conrad Black, is buying a 14 per cent share in the Daily & Sunday Telegraph newspaper group, traditional supporters of the Conservative Party.

Mr Black, aged 38, and a well-known Canadian business man, is also becoming a director of the company, which has been run by the same Hartwell and Berry family for 56 years.

His opportunity to break into the British media business has come because of the Daily Telegraph's difficulty in selling £80 million of shares in the company to traditional City of London investors.

Details, page 23

## Rockets hit Galilee as Israelis pull back

From Ian Black in Shomera, Northern Israel

For the first time since Israel began its withdrawal from south Lebanon, Katyusha rockets hit the upper Galilee region yesterday as more than 100 Israeli troops were still patrolling and advising the south Lebanese Army. This unit is expected to control the security zone in the future.

No official announcement was made about the completion of the withdrawal and army sources said that about 100 Israeli troops were still patrolling and advising the south Lebanese Army. This unit is expected to control the security zone in the future.

Two guerrilla groups, the Palestine Popular Struggle

Front and the Lebanese National Resistance — claimed responsibility for the rocket attacks.

Foreign correspondents have been banned by Israel from entering the area, even if they have an official invitation to visit UN headquarters at Naqura.

Two, or possibly three rockets, landed in an apple orchard behind the small farming village of Shomera, a mile from the high, wooded ridge that marks the border with Lebanon, sending children into the deep concrete shelters beneath the regional school.

Police explosives experts carried away twisted metal rocket fragments from a shallow crater in the orchard here as

local residents described the early morning incident.

"I was opening the doors at 6.30 when I heard the bangs," said Mr Meir Peretz, the school caretaker. "We sent the children straight into the shelters when they arrived."

The significance of the first Katyusha being fired from Lebanon was not lost on the Israelis. Many observers took it as a repeated warning from Mr Nabih Berri, the leader of the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement, but he would not accept the continued presence of the Israelis or their SLA proxies in the security zone.

Military sources viewed the incident as "extremely serious" and they said efforts would be made to find the

attackers and punish them.

Soon after the Katyushas landed, Israeli troops, backed by helicopter gunships, searched several villages in the security zone. "The Shi'ites must know that when we say we will respond to attacks with an iron fist, we mean it," one Israeli officer said. Last week the Israelis destroyed eight houses and expelled 30 villagers from the border strip.

Regardless of how many still in Lebanon, it is now clear that some will remain for the foreseeable future, however "complete" the withdrawal is officially said to be.

Beirut gunmen kidnapped academic, page 8; pictures, back page

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## Threat to standards seen in privatisation plan

# Move to switch care services worries charities

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

The biggest privatisation exercise in social services since local authority departments were established in 1972 is expected to be proposed by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, next month.

A green paper which will outline plans to "contract out" caring services for children, the elderly and handicapped, is already alarming many charities. They believe that standards of care will fall.

Fears have been fuelled by informal approaches by the Department of Health to individual charities to sound them out on taking over children's homes and extending private and charitable child abuse services.

The green paper was announced by Mr Fowler last autumn at the annual social services conference in Buxton. Unlike the green paper on social security published last week, there has been no consultation or public hearings to discuss the issues.

Mr John Patten, the social services minister, who is in charge of details in the paper, is an advocate of privatisation and has already forced many reluctant health authorities to private health services. His tactics have involved summoning to him health authority chairmen who failed to private services and intervening in tenders to favour the private sector.

The key proposal in the green paper is understood to be a switch from social services departments providing a

comprehensive state-run service to "enabling authorities" with a main role in contracting out their services to charities and private businesses.

Such a move will bring substantial staff reductions in the present £2.3 billion budgets; curtail trade union influence, and serve ratepayers and taxpayers money by eventually allowing a reduction in rate support grants.

Fifteen of the country's largest charities—from Mind, the national association for mental health, to the Spastics Society—have joined together to form Voluntary Organisations on Personal Social Services (Vops) to fight expected Government plans.

Mr Christine Shaw, assistant director of Mind, said yesterday: "Many charities are worried that standards could fall. We intend to write to Mr Fowler before the green paper is published asking him to clarify the situation."

Sir John Cox, director of the Spastics Society, intends to raise the issue when he meets Mr Patten and Mr Tony Newton, the social security minister, next week. He sees a danger that charities which are meant to defend the standards of living for their clients being forced to provide inferior services through lack of cash.

Mr John Mayo, director of Help the Aged, is also sceptical. While he welcomes a partnership between charities and statutory services he warns that contracting out would be "inappropriate" and would put charities under an "intolerable obligation."

## Hospitals told to stop kidney deals or close

By Andrew Veth

Medical Correspondent

Ministers are prepared to close private hospitals involved in the kidneys-for-sale business but they will be left to police themselves, the junior health minister, Mr John Patten, warned yesterday.

He made it clear that the Government had no immediate plans for new laws to stop the international trade in human organs.

"We are examining the possibility of special legislation although these are obvious difficulties in drafting something which would be effective where the financial part of the transaction takes place overseas."

The Department of Health has written to private hospitals where kidney transplants are performed pointing out that ministers have power to cancel their registration, under the Registered Nursing Homes Act, if the premises are being used for purposes which are "improper or unlawful."

"Ministers regard transplantation of an organ obtained for payment as improper and undesirable," said Mr Patten. Private hospitals, and NHS hospitals with private transplant patients, are being asked to tell the Department of Health what steps they propose to take to ensure that organs have not been obtained for payment.

Mr Patten's warning follows the disclosure that a kidney donor, Mr Akhtar Mohammed Hameed, was flown to London from Lahore and paid a reported £2,000 for his kidney. It was transplanted to Mr Saqib Najam at the Private Devonshire Hospital.

The surgeon, Mr Michael Bewick, has told the Guardian that he was tricked into believing that the two men were related. He would not have performed the operation if he had known money was changing hands, he said.

Most overseas transplant patients are treated at the Devonshire (50 a year) and the Clementine Churchill (about 80 a year). Both hospitals said last night they would continue to take overseas patients, but they would try to tighten the system for checking that patients were related and that no money was involved.

Senior medical executives in the private sector were angry that Mr Patten was threatening to close hospitals without telling them how they were expected to screen donors. Hospitals were being told to police themselves without being told the rules, said one executive. Were husbands and wives considered to be relatives, or should surgeons only transplant relatives?

Dr Barry Scholes, medical director of the Devonshire owners, the St Martin's Group, said: "We are not changing our practice. We will cooperate with the Department of Health, but their letter is not as clear as we would have liked. They have been waiting for some direction from them."

Dr John Cassell, director of American Medical International, owners of the Clementine Churchill hospital in Harrow, north-west London, said: "We are taking the appropriate precautions and we will carry on doing so. We are looking at a more extensive process of checking donors in the countries we deal with."

## Rebel councils warned

By Alan Dunn

District auditors yesterday sent final demand letters to councillors at Liverpool and Lambeth, the last two Labour authorities not to have set a rate.

The letters from Mr Thomas McKMahon (Liverpool) and Mr Brian Skinner (Lambeth) say that there is now enough evidence to pursue action over the councillors' failure to set a rate.

The letters are the last stage in the preliminaries to the legal process under the 1983 Local Government Finance Act. Formal action will begin within two weeks when a notice of loss will be sent to the Labour councillors identified as being responsible.

Possible losses of hundreds of

thousands of pounds, up to £250,000 in Lambeth's case, are said to be involved, mainly because of the loss of interest from the investment of the rate received rates and other income.

If the cases go to the High Court, the councillors could be made bankrupt and disqualified from public service. It was stressed yesterday that there was still time for the two councils to set a rate to minimise the losses.

Lambeth last week voted not to set a rate and has no plans for another rates meeting.

Liverpool's Labour leader, Mr John Hamilton, said that his party was trying to protect services and jobs.

He thought that the council may set a rate this month.

## Court threatens fined judge with gaol

A 59-year-old deputy High Court judge told yesterday that he will be jailed for 90 days if he does not pay a fine within 14 days.

Vivian Price, of New Court, Temple, London, was fined £10,000 and told to pay £50 costs in March for failing to pay VAT.

His cheque bounced, a warrant for his arrest was issued and he gave himself up yesterday at a London police station.

magistrates' court that he earned between £60,000 and £75,000 a year, said: "I am a practising barrister, a Queen's Counsel and a - hold judicial office as a recorder. I signed this cheque thinking I had plenty of funds in my account to meet it."

He admitted having four previous convictions for similar offences.

"I have five children in full-time education which is a considerable expense and a

## Ministers misled us on Belgrano, say MPs

By Richard Norton-Taylor

A draft report drawn up by Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the Commons foreign affairs committee, and Conservative MP for Stroud, criticises the way the Government has consistently misled parliament over the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the General Belgrano during the Falklands conflict. It was disclosed last night.

Sir Anthony, according to Granada Television's World in Action programme, will ask the committee tomorrow to approve a conclusion that says: "As a result of the approach adopted by ministers the House remained for too long in ignorance of information which members were perfectly entitled to request. To that extent the House was misled."

This does not go far enough for the four Labour members, who have drafted a minority report.

The programme also disclosed that on May 4, 1982, Lord Lewis chaired a meeting of the Chiefs of Staff at which, minutes show, the Belgrano was not mentioned even though the submarine Conqueror had been trailing her for nearly 20 hours.

It was not until he went to fleet headquarters at Northwood, outside London, that Lord Lewis heard that Admiral Woodward, the task force commander, had sent a message to the Conqueror via Northwood asking her to sink the Belgrano.

That message was sent to London at 8.10 am on May 2. The submarine fleet commander, Admiral Sir Peter Herbert, immediately countermanded the order, realising that it would need political approval. It is understood that shortly afterwards, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of naval staff at the time, sent an angry message to Admiral Woodward. But at lunchtime the war cabinet meeting at Chequer, gave approval to the sinking and the Belgrano was torpedoed that evening.

A general message to Argentina sent on April 23, 1982, warning that any unit approaching the task force would encounter "the appropriate response" was not formally notified to parliament for another 11 days, according to World in Action.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, said yesterday that no criminal charges were to be brought over the leaked diary of Lieutenant Narendra Sethia, an officer on board the Conqueror during the Falklands conflict.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, told MPs last year that the diary parts of which have been published - contained classified information and that this constituted "a prime fact breach of the Official Secrets Act."

## Convoy must quit forest

A High Court judge yesterday gave members of the hippy Peace Convoy a week to leave land at Saverne Forest, Wiltshire, where they have been camping since police halted their attempt to hold a festival at Stonehenge.

At a private hearing in London, Mr Justice Saville granted an eviction order to the Ministry of Agriculture, which leases the land on behalf of the Forestry Commission. He directed that the order should not be enforced until midnight on Sunday.

The judge is understood to have given the hippies a week to repair their vehicles, most of which were damaged in a clash with police at nearby Cholderton, so that they would be able to move on Monday.

Many of the hippies, gathered with more than 140 vehicles on the site, said that the order gave them a "breathing space."

Their leader, Mr Sid Rawles, said he thought the camp would probably go by Monday. But he would be consulting solicitors about the possibility of appealing against the order.

Mr John Fletcher, the Forestry Commission's conservator for the South-west, said that a great deal of damage had been done to the ground since the campers moved in nine days ago.

£40,000 outstanding mortgage on a property which is worth £210,000.

Price, who has specialised in cases in the Chancery Division and has a country home at Linton, near Maidstone, Kent, said that he could not pay the fine immediately.

"I haven't the money. This morning I made arrangements to see my bank manager and solicitor so it can be paid in seven days."



The chief of staff of the United States army and the commander-in-chief of the Chinese air force began separate visits to Britain by inspecting troops in London yesterday. The American, General John A. Wickham Jr, inspects men from the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. Mr Zhang Tingfa is a guard of honour of the Queen's Colour Squadron, R.A.F.



## Church of England theologians fail to agree on embryos and fertilisation

By Martyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

A Church of England working party on human fertilisation and embryology said yesterday that its members disagreed on almost all the main issues.

The moral theologians and scientists who spent two years drawing up the report said they were divided on artificial insemination of the wife by semen from an unrelated donor (AID).

There will be a difference of view here between those who think that the genetic origins of a child are fundamentally important and those who believe that what is more important is the loving nurture of the child in a stable marital relationship," said the working party, appointed by the General Synod's Board for Social Responsibility.

The synod faces a stormy debate next month when it discusses the report which was denounced yesterday as a "sorry document" by Mr Ray Johnston, a leading evangelical member of the synod, who accused the working party of failing to give the Church moral leadership.

The working party agreed with "responsible use" of in vitro fertilisation (IVF) and said it could enrich marriages in specific cases.

In surrogate motherhood the Christian institution of the family is fundamentally endangered and it cannot be morally acceptable as a practice for Christians." On other types of donation the working party was divided, "but we would all wish to ensure that such practices were properly controlled and recorded."

"We would like to see the anonymity of donors qualified in some way, with a considerably improved system of record-keeping and perhaps with certain information about the donor (though not his or her identity) made available to the child when it comes of age."

The working party welcomed techniques for natural fertilisation and had no problem accepting artificial insemination by a husband. However, members drew a distinction between support in principle for the IVF and opposition to practice, because of the customary creation of "spare" embryos and ethical differences over their use in research.

There were also clashes over donation of sperm or ova outside the marriage. A key disagreement was on the status of the embryo, whether research should be banned or allowed in the first 14 days after conception.

The working party said little research had been done on the effects on the family of AID and IVF. It called on the Church "to clarify issues and prepare the way for people to make responsible decisions."

Members of the working party said yesterday that they were split and said the report represented "a spectrum of views."

The synod will be asked to commend the report for study by the dioceses and the wider Church when it discusses the document. There were indications yesterday that opponents on the evangelical and Anglo-Catholic wings will table amendments.

Personal Origins, by a working party of the Board for Social Responsibility, published on Thursday by CIO Publishing, £3.50.

## Heseltine told defence cuts will come 'by stealth'

By David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent

Better management of Britain's defence spending will not make up for a budget which is not big enough to meet commitments, the Commons defence committee concludes in its latest report.

It believes that as the Government is not prepared to make a bold cut in a major commitment - such as Trident - the likely result over the next few years is a "defence review by stealth."

This could damage conventional non-nuclear defence. The select committee does not believe that the Government's commitment to maintain the level of military spending after allowing for inflation will prevent a decline in resources.

It calculates that a weakened pound, steeply rising equipment costs and service pay rises will reduce the effective size of a £18 billion budget (at 1983-84 prices) by nearly £1 billion over the next two years.

THE Indian Navy's possible purchase of the retired British aircraft carrier HMS Hermes will be on the agenda when the Indian Defence Minister Mr Narasimha Rao meets his opposite number Mr Michael Heseltine in London today.

British defence officials will probably be more concerned to make progress in a number of arms deals, notably the purchase by India of another ten or 12 Sea Harrier aircraft and possibly the Hermes.

years. If the continued burden of the Falklands is included, the reduction works out at £1.5 billion.

The MPs give the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, credit for his energetic efforts to get better value for money by more competitive contracts, putting some supporting jobs out to private industry and reducing the number of defence civil servants. In theory this might save perhaps £700 million a year.

The report warns: "What must not happen is that overall capability is allowed to decline to the point where budgetary rather than military considerations force a hurried reconsideration or elimination of a major commitment."

"We are told there is no immediate need for a major defence review, but we fear that the cumulative effect of managing the defence budget in the manner endorsed in the white paper (on this year's £18 billion defence estimates) may result in a defence review by stealth."

The all-party report was prompted by the Government's decision to abandon Britain's Trident commitment to increase military spending by 3 per cent a year in real terms after 1985-86. But it also offers a commentary on the defence white paper in advance of

tomorrow's Commons debate. It has some sharp criticism of Mr Heseltine and some of his evasive officials.

The minister had promised the committee that after dealing in last year's white paper with the domestic problems of managing his vast department, he would turn this year to a review of policy and priorities. But, in fact, the Government has done no more than repeat the reasons why it does not propose to review its basic policy. The white paper's comments on Trident and Nato strategy in particular, the MPs complain, contain little new material.

The committee's hopes of laying out a pattern of future military programmes and commitments, for comparison with the resources available was frustrated by the ministry's "vague and evasive answers, and elegant but unhelpful hypotheses."

The MPs say in their report that they are not happy to have information withheld - even in a private session - simply because it is likely to prove politically embarrassing.

The committee warns that the period of high expenditure on four new Trident nuclear missile submarines for the Royal Navy is about to begin - absorbing up to 11 per cent of the equipment budget at its peak in a few years time and gives notice that it will shortly be preparing a separate report on this crucial programme.

Meanwhile, it urges the Government to give thought to what it would do if East-West arms control negotiations were to demand that Britain should reduce the size of its nuclear deterrent force. "The ministry itself seems 'uncertain' as to how this might be done, since a force of four submarines is considered the minimum to maintain two at sea."

The MPs endorse the Government's broad approach to President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative or Star Wars programme - that is, support for research but not necessarily for deployment. Their assessment of Mr Heseltine's position is that his main concern is not to move closer to Reagan's vision of a new defensive deterrent strategy but "to gain access to a wide range of technological developments that will have a much wider application."

If the Royal Navy's amphibious forces are not replaced, the report warns, Nato's reinforcement plans for its northern flank will be endangered. It fears that the ministry's decision is more concerned with whether replacement would be financially opportune than with the military argument.

The Falklands commitment will cost £3,200 million over the ten years 1984-1994, the committee calculates - £1,720 million on capital account and £159 million a year to maintain the garrison.



David McKie

## Britain's champion railway buffer

Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch, was born approximately 100 years too late. He should have been living in the days when its members were frequently required to scrutinise the plans for some great new railway project, enthusiastically subscribed to, destined to convey eager carriage loads into hitherto inviolate country.

Few could have poured over the prospectuses with a more gleaming eye or a more overflowing heart. The railway train, throughout its career, can rarely have had a more loyal friend. On Friday when Dennis Skinner was chugging cheerfully ahead with his speech on the Brecon and Radnor by-election, Mr Adley suddenly produced a pasting of books concerned with the history of the railway in mid-Wales - a fertile source, he suggested, in which to uncover likely by-election issues.

He has written quite a few himself: British Steam in Cameracolor (1979); In Search of Steam (1981); The Call of Steam (1982); and since then (for he also fell some time ago under the spell of China) China for Steam (1983) and All Change for Hong Kong (1984).

The Day in Politics, page 4

Yesterday at question time he was pursuing the Transport Secretary, Nicholas Ridley, about the safety record of coaches. As always, a subliminal message seemed to tremble beneath the surface: wouldn't travelling by rail be safer?

If Mr Adley were in Mr Ridley's shoes, the railway age would be revived on a scale beyond the wildest dreams even of Mr Jimmy Knapp. The country would be plastered with railways. Tracks long ago ripped up would be torn up again. Even the line which used to run through Shropshire from Castle - an enterprise so fragile that trains several times failed to complete their journeys because ballasts fell upon them would flourish under Mr Adley's stewardship.

But this is one appointment which no one has yet mentioned in connection with Mrs Thatcher's coming reshuffle. At 50, Mr Adley's hopes of catching the Prime Minister's eye must now be fading. Though he has some obvious choice to take charge of British agriculture, since he's reputed to own such a generous chunk of it already.

Peter Tapsell (East Lindsey) should be Chancellor, for principle once explained to him, he would seem an obvious choice to take charge of British agriculture, since he's reputed to own such a generous chunk of it already.

They slipped on board the Cyprus-registered ship the Elise Schulte, three weeks ago after it unloaded a cargo of relief supplies at an Ethiopian port.

They were discovered soon after the ship put to sea but the captain and crew were helped. The men, aged between 19 and 38, who say they have lost most of their relatives to famine and fighting, were clothed and fed by the seamen.

Attempts to gain refuge at ports in Egypt and Cyprus failed and the men ended up in Londonderry. They have been questioned by immigration officials and police and the Home Office spokesman said last night that their applications were being treated urgently.

The ship is due to leave for West Germany tomorrow. The captain has said that he will take them with him if they are not allowed to stay in Northern Ireland.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party and MP for Foyle, has taken up their case and asked the Home Office for sympathetic treatment.

The Home Office could make an interim decision allowing the Ethiopians to stay in the United Kingdom with their applications rejected pending a decision of the Home Office.

## Stowaways to learn fate soon

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

The Home Office will decide within the next 24 hours whether six Ethiopians who arrived in Northern Ireland as stowaways on a freighter, are to be allowed to stay in the country.

Five of the men are believed to be seeking asylum on the grounds that they want to avoid the civil war in Ethiopia and the sixth has apparently alleged that his life would be in danger if he returned because fellow students have been murdered.

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The Home Office could make an interim decision allowing the Ethiopians to stay in the United Kingdom with their applications rejected pending a decision of the Home Office.

If the applications are granted, they would be for up to a year and the men could apply again if they wanted to stay longer, said the Home Office.

## OBITUARY

### Actor inspired Theatre trust

Actor Clifford Evans died in the Royal Shrewsbury hospital on Sunday, aged 73.

Mr Evans, who lived at Welshpool, Powys, was born in Carmarthenshire, the son of a miner. He made many films as well as appearing on stage, radio and television.

Mr Evans initiated the St David's Theatre Trust in Wales in 1961 and was a governor of the Welsh National Theatre.

## Molesworth protesters 'helped by TV crew'

By Susan Tilt

A television production company which provided anti-nuclear demonstrators with microphones to "voice up" their invasion of the Molesworth cruise missile base has been criticised by the Independent Broadcasting Authority for "an error of judgement."

Diverse Productions put the microphones on demonstrators during filming of a programme on non-violent direct action by anti-nuclear protesters to be screened on Channel 4 tomorrow.

The programme has been seen twice by IBA members following complaints by Mr John Major, Conservative MP for Rushdownshire, whose constituency includes Molesworth.

He says the company invited CND members to break the law and colluded with them by providing microphones.

After the second viewing the IBA decided Channel 4 could go ahead with the screening. Lord Thomson, the IBA chairman, has told Mr Major in a letter that the authority accepted the company had no knowledge of the action until invited to film on the day.

"Nevertheless we feel that actually putting microphones on those people implied that there was some collusion, and that the company had no knowledge of the action until invited to film on the day."

The programme, in the Diverse Reports series, also shows the demonstrators' action Cruise Watch group demonstrating against the deployment of Greenham Common-based cruise missiles on Salisbury Plain.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	26 p	Greece	180 p
Belgium	26 p	Germany	225 p
France	26 p	Italy	225 p
Spain	26 p	Switzerland	170 p
Sweden	26 p		



# The 'spy ring' founded on homosexual blackmail

## 'Stupid error' leads to downfall

SEVEN young servicemen based in Cyprus betrayed their country by systematically channelling highly sensitive military secrets to foreign agents, the Old Bailey heard yesterday.

The information was supplied between February 1982 and February 1984, counsel for the Crown stated at the opening of the Cyprus secrets trial.

Mr Michael Wright, QC, said the servicemen had acquired the information solely because of their employment within a military establishment on the island which was an essential component of the defence system of this country.

"In short, they as servicemen acted as spies, and as spies they betrayed to the agents of a foreign power some of this country's most precious military secrets," he said.

Mr Wright said that in February, 1982, Graham Jones, a senior aircraftman, was lured to a private apartment, seduced, and then photographed by a foreign agent in the act of hugging.

Thereafter he was threatened with exposure unless he agreed to supply regular secret information. Eventually, he was persuaded to recruit other members of his unit with whom he had homosexual relations.

This he did and they, in turn, were blackmailed into joining the spy ring.

Each, from the date of his recruitment, contributed to the supply of secret information going to hostile agents. Documents were regularly smuggled out of the establishment where they worked and passed over by hand to the agents.

"Hundreds of secret and top secret documents were supplied in this way. They received rewards, most of them in the shape of money, drugs and sex. There seems to be no question of ideological or political motivation."

Each of the defendants said there were three principal agents involved, who

### Crown opens the Cyprus secrets trial by describing the seven servicemen's recruitment and downfall

#### Reports by Paul Keel



Top secret information was allegedly passed by (from left): Christopher Payne, Anthony Glass, Martin Tuffy, and Guy Major Owen

Signals to a communications unit near Ayios Nikolaos on the island, which handled very large amounts of classified material.

All but one of the defendants were special telegraphists privy to much top secret material in the course of their work. If they had not been implicitly trusted as they worked, they would never have been allowed to enter the unit.

"The stark fact is that, until February 1984, when Jones, the ringleader of this whole group was finally arrested, most of the men in the dock chose to supply the secret material with which they had been entrusted to the agents of foreign countries on a grand scale not just in quantity but literally by the bagful. They did so, in part at least, to save their own skins rather than risk exposure as homosexuals."

Mr Wright warned the jury that, while the bulk of the prosecution's knowledge of the case came from the statements of the defendants themselves, the accuracy of those accounts could not be precisely measured.

In particular, the details of the foreign agents involved, and whether they have been truthfully identified by the defendants, was a matter of considerable doubt.

"One thing is clear: the accounts given by these defendants are shot through with prevarication, half-truth, and some outright lies.

"This process was all part of a deliberate plan designed to confuse and mislead their interrogators, and in particular to protect the foreign agents from identification. This deliberate policy of confusion undoubtedly served very considerably to prolong a most complex and difficult investigation.

"However, one feature stands out above all others. Each defendant confessed in clear terms to passing classified information to foreigners — to spying — and no one man, let alone seven, admits to an offence of such enormity unless it is true."

THE SPY ring was detected because Jones committed an elementary and stupid error, Mr Wright said.

Jones was due to return to the United Kingdom at the end of his tour of duty in February 1984, but he was reluctant to leave because of his infatuation with a Filipino dancer named Josie.

"Before going he should have carried out certain clearance procedures appropriate to the type of work his unit was doing, which in the ordinary way would have been entirely a routine matter."

"As it is, Jones, perhaps trying to delay the date of his departure, didn't comply with those procedures and so came under the scrutiny of an alert and astute warrant officer named Sellers."

"That officer quickly discovered that Jones had been associating with a foreign national, namely Josie," said Mr Wright.

"Under Sellers's questioning, Jones very quickly revealed that he had talked to Josie about his job. This was a serious military offence, and he was immediately put into close arrest."

"The whole matter was then quickly turned over to the Provost and Security Services, the body responsible for investigating breaches of security. As the interviews continued, he conceded his homosexual involvement with John, and that he had passed information to him."

Jones also began naming some of his colleagues in the unit and, as a result of the discoveries that they then made, they realised that they were dealing with a network of spies and a major leakage of classified material.

## Nightclub meeting 'ends in cannabis and sex'

DESCRIBING the defendants' histories, Mr Wright began with Jones, who arrived in Cyprus in 1979. In February, 1982, he was allegedly recruited by an Arab man named John, whom he met at a Larnaca nightclub.

The two men drank together and, as the evening progressed, Jones became increasingly drunk. Jones went back to the man's flat where he was given cannabis to smoke and more alcohol.

"The two Arabs then appeared and the next thing I knew they were all taking their clothes off, and then mine, and then they began playing with me. This mess about went on for about 20 to 30 minutes, and at first it was just like Chris (his co-defendant Payne) and me, but then it went further."

"It appears that John and the two Arabs began to engage in mutual buggery, Jones, after some initial reluctance, was drawn in and himself buggered and was suggested by one or more of the Arabs," said Mr Wright.

"He spent the night on the sofa in John's flat, and the following morning John told him that he had evidence of what had taken place (his co-defendant Payne) and me, but then it went further."

"John explained that he wanted details about Jones's job and, unless he got them, he would tell Jones's superiors what had been going on. According to Jones, he was scared because he believed that he would be thrown out of the RAF and 'everyone would know what he had done'."

Jones then began to pass classified information on a regular basis to the man named John, the court heard, either at his flat or a Larnaca nightclub called Chiquitos, where he would leave the material behind a

lavatory to be collected upon a pre-arranged signal.

"He acted alone until April, 1982, when events changed. At that time, John said that he was not satisfied with the amount of information he was being given. He told Jones to recruit other members of 9 Signal Regiment, and Jones began to do just that. It is a thoroughly unattractive story; according to Jones, he recruited the other defendants one by one by organising homosexual parties, persuading them to



Michael Wright QC: 'unattractive story'

take part, and thereafter threatening to expose them to their superior officers.

"However, in July, 1982, Payne got married and was allotted a married quarter on the base. His wife, Bernadette Payne, came out to live with him. The parties were thereafter held in the married quarter, and from all accounts Mrs Payne was present and took part in them.

"The parties continued until the autumn of 1983 when, as you will hear, Jones became infatuated with a Filipino singer called Josie. It was his involvement with this girl which directly or indirectly led to his downfall, and in turn to the downfall of the others."

Before then, Jones was allegedly introduced to two other agents. One was the man he named as Alex, the other Papa Artine. Nearly all the defendants spoke of Alex as "the boss."

"Jones has said that it was Alex that he was really frightened of. If Jones is to be believed, Alex at times put considerable pressure upon Jones to continue passing information and indeed went so far as to make threats against his family should he refuse to cooperate."

"Once Jones had successfully recruited one or more of his co-defendants, the information to be passed was normally channelled through Jones. He was usually responsible for the deliveries, usually to John either at Chiquitos or John's flat."

"He also made deliveries in Nicosia to the offices in Makarios III Avenue and to a small house in Dem Severis Avenue which bore outside it the sign of Aeroflot, the Russian state airline."

"This diligence did not go unrewarded. Drugs and money were handed out either by John or Papa Artine; the money was divided by Jones and shared out, although, as Jones himself has said, he took the lion's share because 'he was taking all the risks'."

"The drugs, in the shape of blocks of cannabis, were generally smoked during splash parties, although some of the defendants have suggested that they sold their share to the Pakistani proprietor of Muckers canteen — an establishment on the Ayios Nikolaos base that you will hear more about later."

"The Crown's case against Jones is that on his own confession, he almost single-handedly formed this espionage ring and thereafter orchestrated its operation. By his own estimate, he was personally responsible for the passing of some 20 top secret documents and 800 documents classified as secret or confidential."

Adam Lightowler was allegedly recruited to the ring in April, 1982, after Jones had introduced him to the man named John.

"That meeting with John marked the beginning of Lightowler's espionage career," said Mr Wright.

"Within a short time, he began passing information directly to John."

Lightowler had been picked out by the controllers to take over from Jones once his tour of duty on the island had ended, but Lightowler was arrested soon after Jones, said Mr Wright.

"Lightowler has admitted passing some 10 top secret documents, hundreds of secret documents, and also some information classified top secret which I cannot disclose to you while the court is open to the public."

Mr Wright described how the other five defendants were similarly recruited. The threat of exposure for their homosexuality was made to all of them.

came down to the same thing — blackmail. The basis for such blackmail in almost every case was primarily the fear of exposure for having indulged in homosexual practices; this was in many cases backed up by thinly-veiled threats of violence towards themselves and their families.

"Blackmail may well account for some of what they did, and no doubt lies behind their initial involvement in what is, in most cases, a long story, but the Crown suggest that it is by no means the only explanation."

"Boredom, the desire for some money, drugs, and to some extent sexual pleasure, no doubt played contributory parts as you will later hear."

"Insofar as homosexuality is concerned, it appears from

what all these men have confessed to that they — initially only a couple, but eventually all of them — started indulging in what can only be described as homosexual orgies.

"These events included such practices as dressing up in women's tights, mutual masturbation, oral sex, and buggery. The parties were sometimes known as 'balcony' parties from the balcony of the barracks block in which they all lived; sometimes they are even more graphically known as splash parties. No explanation seems necessary for the use of that term."

"You will, of course, appreciate that members of the armed services who take part in such practices lay themselves wide open to blackmail; and this is far more so when such people are en-

gaged in work of the sensitivity that these young men were."

"It is no coincidence, we suggest, that the very same group that formed the spy ring to supply classified information to foreign agents, was also the self-same group that provided the nucleus of the homosexual splash parties."

"This spy ring operated within the very heart of a most important and sensitive military establishment — and it operated undisturbed for almost two years during which time it provided a constant flow of top secret and secret information. The damage caused by the passing of such material to foreign agents is quite incalculable."

Mr Wright said that all seven defendants were posted to the 9 Signal Regiment of the Royal Corps of

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### European Symposium on The Care of Disabled People - Residence or Residential Care?

Specialised papers will be read and discussed at the Drapers' Hall, London EC2, on 10th and 11th October, 1985. Sponsors: the EEC and the Development Trust for the Young Disabled. Chairmen and speakers are as follows:-

Date	Name	Nationality	
10th Oct.	His Grace the Duke of Devonshire	UK	
	Chairman: Sir Brian Windleyer	UK	
	Dr J. Wedgwood	UK	
	Dr A. Lundberg	Sweden	
	Dr A. Klapwijk	Netherlands	
	Chairman: Prof. Dr J. C. Melchior	Denmark	
	Dr P. Dollfus	France	
	Dr J. Frederiksen	Denmark	
	Dr M. W. Ribbe	Netherlands	
	11th Oct.	Chairman: Dr A. Klapwijk	Netherlands
Prof. K. A. Jochheim		W. Germany	
Dr J. E. Harrison		UK	
Dr E. G. Cantrell		UK	
Chairman: Dr J. Wedgwood		UK	
Dr J. M. Michels		Netherlands	
Dr L. McAndrew		UK	
Air Commodore D. F. Rissos		UK	
The registration fee of £50 includes morning coffee, lunch, and afternoon tea. The proceedings will be published and made available to all. Applications to: Air Commodore D. F. Rissos, OBE DFC AFC, Director, The Development Trust for the Young Disabled, Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3NW.			



NEWS  
IN BRIEFAsbestos  
dumping  
halted

REMOVAL of asbestos from a construction site for the building of a new site in Monklands near Glasgow was temporarily suspended yesterday after a hearing in Airdrie sheriff's court.

Ministry of Defence contractors carrying out the work undertook to stop dumping the asbestos until after they had held a meeting with Monklands district council this month.

Pink Panther  
bill mounts

PETER Sellers' widow, Lynne Frederick, yesterday won an extra \$300,000 against the makers of a Pink Panther film which she described as an insult to her late husband's memory.

Last month Mr Justice Hobbhouse, in the High Court, London, awarded Miss Frederick \$200,000 damages in a breach of contract action against United Artists Film Corporation. Yesterday he ordered the corporation to pay \$320,000 interest on the damages award, a further \$60,000 damages, and legal costs of about \$200,000. United Artists is considering an appeal.

Car ferry brings  
back memories

A SHIP with a familiar name, the Braemar, goes into service on the Fred Olsen line from Harwich tomorrow as a car ferry between England and Norway. The original Braemar operated between Newcastle and Norway from 1953 to 1974. The new Braemar is 14,300 tons and stands life as a Baltic Sea ferry in 1980. She has a swimming pool, gymnasium and jogging track.

Bypass crash  
driver fined

THE FRENCH driver of a lorry involved in a collision with a coach on the newly opened A116 Wednesday was fined £100 at Thetford, Norfolk yesterday. Three people died.

Miss Jane Walker, defending, said: "He was not aware that the road was going into single carriageway."

## Diplomat bows out of flat

Foreign Office gives deadline to end family's 3-year battle for home

By Sarah Bosley

A SYRIAN diplomat who refused to leave a family's London home in defiance of a court order has agreed to vacate the flat by Friday, his solicitors said yesterday.

The Foreign Office said earlier that Mr Ahmed Rajab, a counsellor in Arab League affairs at the Syrian embassy, had been told to vacate the flat by the end of the week or leave the country.

This ultimatum was delivered to the Syrian ambassador, Dr Loulou Haydar, on May 31 when he was summoned to see Mr Eustace Gibbs, head of the Foreign Office protocol department, which is responsible for liaison with the diplomatic corps.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "It was made plain to the Syrian ambassador that unless this chap leaves the flat with his landlord or vacates the flat by

June 14, we would request his withdrawal."

The Queen wrote to the Foreign Office requesting action on the case after receiving an appeal three weeks ago from Mrs Suzanne Chaffey, who has been forced to live separately from her husband John and two children for three years during their fight for repossession.

The Foreign Office spokesman said: "The ambassador basically undertook to solve the problem within a few days."

He added that if the Chaffey family were still having trouble with Mr Rajab, by the end of the week, they had left the Syrians in no doubt that we will insist on Mr Rajab's departure."

Mr Rajab sheltered behind his diplomatic immunity in an attempt to retain the \$35,000 three-bedroom flat in Stonor Road, West Kensington which he originally rented for six months in 1982 when the Chaffey family moved to the United States on business.

The diplomat, whom the couple say originally came to work for the Anglo-Arab Chamber of Commerce, refused to leave when they returned.

He tried to buy the flat as a sitting tenant at a 25 per cent discount, and then applied to a rent tribunal which reduced his rent from \$125 to \$100 a week. Solicitors advised the Chaffey family that they could not sue for repossession because of Mr Rajab's diplomatic status.

In 1983, when Mr Chaffey tried to reclaim the flat while Mr Rajab was in Syria, the diplomat won a court order to have him thrown out last November. Mr Rajab sued Mr Chaffey for \$10,000 damages, accusing him of illegal entry and removing furniture.

The resulting court order put the law on Mr Chaffey's side. Mr Rajab was awarded \$3,500 compensation and three months' rent to leave the flat by February 24.

The Foreign Office then became involved, but the spokesman said that if the couple receive "satisfactory responses" from the Syrian ambassador.

Mrs Chaffey said: "The courts couldn't help us. We wrote to the Prime Minister, but the Government would do nothing. Then I had an immediate reply from the Queen's private secretary."

"Two days later, the Foreign Office contacted us to say that Her Majesty had asked them to take action. It was only the Queen's intervention that seemed to have got things moving."

Mr Chaffey is not sure he will be able to keep the flat. He says he now owns the house \$30,000 in loans on his building business which has run down while the family has been dispersed round London.

The children, Samantha, 14, and Daniel, 12, have been living in Battersea, with friends, and their parents in Knightsbridge and Kensington. The flat is Mr Chaffey's main security for his loans.

Audio firm  
'breaking  
tapes law'

Amstrad, the audio system manufacturer was accused in the High Court yesterday of inciting people to break the law by copying pre-recorded cassette tapes.

The allegation, by the British Phonographic Industry Ltd., which represents the copyright interests of the recording industry, was directed at Amstrad's high speed twin cassette deck stereo equipment.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC, told Mr Justice Whitford: "The equipment has been advertised and sold in such a way as to incite members of the public to make recordings with a reckless disregard for the rights of the owners of the copyright."

He contended that a warning notice attached to the twin cassette decks was inadequate. It read: "The recording and playback of certain material may only be possible by permission. Please refer to the Copyright Act 1956 and the Performers Protection Act 1958 and 1972."

The hearing was adjourned.

Steward with keys to Bradford stand  
did not realise fire was serious

By Malcolm Pithers

Bolted doors at the back of Bradford City's ground could have been opened sooner if the man in charge of the stand keys had known how serious the fire was, the public inquiry into safety at sports grounds heard yesterday.

Mr Peter Keating, aged 26, who was responsible for the keys said that most of the doors at the back of the stand had been pushed open even though they were padlocked and bolted. He used to slide the bolts and push the doors together without removing the padlocks but in dense smoke people would not have been able to see the bolts.

Sub Officer Michael Evers, the first fireman to give evidence at the inquiry, said there was not enough water in the ground to use hoses.

He had been to the Valley Parade ground to water the pitch the day before the fire which killed 55 people. Mr Keating said that he had seen policemen opening a double-door gate in the middle of the stand. He was unaware of the fire and walked outside the ground at the back to see what was wrong.

When he tried to get back inside he was met by a crush of people trying to escape. People who died in the stand had been unable to open the doors. Mr Keating was prevented from opening another door because of smoke.

He had not been asked to open the stand doors and he

was not wearing his fluorescent stewards' jacket.

Experience had taught him that it invited violence from visiting football club supporters.

Mr Keating said that he had not received formal training in evacuation or been told what to do in emergency. It would be a matter of commonsense. Doors could have been opened sooner had he realised

there was a problem when he saw policemen opening the double doors at the back of the stand.

Mr Peter Kneale, an assistant fire officer for West Yorkshire Fire Service, said that Bradford City had never sought nor been given advice about precautions from the service.

"The fire service has not given any fire prevention advice to Bradford City Football Club. Any advice that had been given would have come from the chief executive of the club's department of West Yorkshire County Council, who co-ordinates a team that does inspections," he said.

Mr Justice Popplewell said that under section 10 of the Fire Prevention Act 1967, the fire service could prosecute people if it felt the risk was great in a stadium.

Mr Kneale said: "In practice we wait until we are called by the chief executive of the club's department to arrange a meeting to inspect any stadium."

A breach of section 10 was normally reported by employees. He said at the service did not have the manpower to make "general safety checks". The inquiry continues today.

Ringleaders get  
22 years for  
£6m robbery

Two of the ringleaders of Britain's biggest cash robbery — the £6 million raid on the Society Express headquarters in London — were each given 22 years at the Old Bailey yesterday.

John Knight, a garage owner of Wheatthamstead, Hertfordshire, and Terence Perkins, a property developer of Oak Avenue, North Finchley, were described by the judge as ruthless and evil.

Three other men were sentenced to between six and eight years for their part in the robbery on Easter Monday, 1983. A security guard was threatened with being set alight unless he told the armed gang where keys to the vault were hidden.

John Knight and Perkins were convicted of robbery and made criminally bankrupt by the judge, making it possible for the money to be recovered.

The judge, Mr Justice Goff, said the firm's security guards were forced to escape with five tons of used bank notes.

He told James Knight — the oldest of the Knight brothers — that he was part of the syndicate who received £150,000 for what he did. He ordered restitution of £110,000 to be made by him to Security Express.

Lawyers for the Knight brothers earlier appealed for their clients not to be judged for their family's relationship with Ronald, who now lives in Spain and is still wanted for questioning about the raid.

Police also wish to talk to four other men in Spain — including Clifford Saxe, who went there immediately after the raid and bought two luxury villas.

Ronald Knight and Saxe have repeatedly denied any connection with the robbery.

James Knight was convicted of handling the stolen money and was sentenced to 12 years — acting as banker for the gang — at the start of the 86 day trial.

The firm man, William Hickson, a market trader of Bermondsey, London, was jailed for six years for handling.

Judge Richard Lowry said there was evidence that John Knight and Perkins had stowed away large sums in Spain and Guernsey. No one knew where all the money had been deposited.

He explained that, with fines or orders for criminal compensation, the penalty for non-payment was an additional 12 months in gaol — which was a large sum concerned.

So far, police have traced £3 million of the stolen money. The gang used pistols, shotguns and petrol in overpowering the firm's security guards.

They were also armed with scrap metal dealer of Stanmore, north-west London, and John Horsley, of Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, were each jailed for eight years.

Housing  
body aims  
to spend  
£5 bn

By Geoff Andrews, Local Government Correspondent

The Housing Corporation, Britain's biggest home builder, could spend about £5 billion over the next five years if the Government takes up its first corporate plan, published today.

It could become more powerful, with services to look after the fabric of homes for the elderly and other people in need, and carry out environmental improvements.

The corporation already spends more than £850 million a year overseeing the building and maintenance of the 500,000 homes owned by housing associations.

It is also seeking private money from pension funds and the building societies to refinance existing loans and help with "low-start" mortgages to replace public subsidy.

It points out that over the past 10 years, 250,000 extra homes have been provided by housing associations, yet need still outstrips supply.

"We identify needs, and suggest annual programmes of 40,000 units per year in England and 5,000 in Wales, that would be reasonable targets for the movement in housing policy terms."

The increase would only restore housing programmes levels of the mid 70s, but the current cost of £550 million a year would rise steadily to £1,144 million by 1990.

The figures will be unwelcome to orthodox thinkers in the Treasury, but may provide ammunition for the housing minister, Mr Ian Gow, who will discuss the plan with the Housing Corporation later this week.

The corporation says that although present Government planning sets 80 per cent of housing needs to be met by owner occupation, one in five families will need to rent accommodation throughout their lives.

It says that 4,000 bedspaces are needed in London alone to replace hostel closures for the single homeless.

Accommodation is also needed for up to 30,000 mentally handicapped people who could be discharged into the community, single parent families, battered women, ex-offenders, the physically handicapped and the rapidly increasing number of elderly.

## Doctor repays £10,000

By Andrew Veltch, Medical Correspondent

A family doctor is to repay the NHS £10,000 for allegedly excessive amounts of drugs he prescribed and dispensed to his patients.

The health board in Lanarkshire will dock the money from Dr Sadequar Khan's allowances during the next nine months. Dr Khan dispensed drugs from his surgery in Blackwood, Lan-

arkshire, until a chemist opened in the village, health officials said yesterday. Under rules agreed between doctors and chemists, he was given six months to run down his stock.

Dr Khan's prescriptions during this period were monitored by officials at the Scottish prescription monitoring division. They passed their findings to the local health board, and Dr Khan was told to repay £10,000

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'No losers' in  
Fowler reforms

But he rejected the demands for new government guidance on the level of services which local authorities should provide for disabled people. He said local councils were well aware of their duties under the Act and they were the best judges of local circumstances.

He said that spending on personal social services to help the long-term sick and disabled had risen to £4 billion in 1984-5. This was 35 per cent higher in real terms than spending in 1979.

Until councils examined the full range of their services to ensure they delivered value for money he would remain sceptical about protests regarding their inability to help the disabled.

Mr Newton then outlined the potential benefits of the new schemes proposed under the Fowler social security review to disabled people. He said the more to help 50,000 long-term sick and disabled people on supplementary benefit who at present received no extra payments but in future would automatically receive the disabled premium.

Mr Frank Field (Lab, Birkenhead) asked Mr Newton to give a guarantee that no disabled person would be worse off as a result of the proposals.

Mr Newton replied that he could not give figures but the Government intended to make sure, at the point of change, that there would be no protection against cash losses in the income support scheme.

"We will do this to the extent that there will be some because of the fairer distribution. It would be our approach to ensure that cash protection for such people at the point of transition," said Mr Newton.

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## ETHIOPIA

Hercules  
pull out  
soon

By our Political Staff

THE two RAF Hercules aircraft being used to airlift emergency food aid in Ethiopia will be withdrawn at the end of September, the Government announced yesterday.

Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development, told the Commons that the aircraft will remain until September 30 provided they can operate effectively during the rains. By that time there should be sufficient road transport available to distribute emergency food supplies, he said.

The Government also announced yesterday a further £750,000 for transport needs in Ethiopia which are designed to cover the costs of semi-trailers and truck hire.

Mr Raison said that a further 10,000 tonnes of food aid from Britain will be available to Ethiopia provided the British Government is satisfied about arrangements for its distribution.

The two RAF Hercules aircraft will have served for 11 months. They were deployed in November, 1984, to provide an emergency airlift service at a cost of £1.5 million a month.

Conservative backbench MP at Westminster yesterday attacked the Ethiopian Government for its failure to carry out a long-standing commitment to provide 4,000 tonnes of food aid daily to the Ethiopian people.

Mr Raison said that the Ethiopian Government had undertaken to deploy military vehicles and other available transport to increase the daily take-off from the port of Asmara from 1,200 tonnes to 4,000 tonnes a day in order to clear congestion there.

The road transport system already carried 90 per cent of food and other relief supplies and the roads should be readily usable after the rainy season when the airlift ends, said Mr Raison.

The British Government believes that 3,000 long and short-haul trucks are needed in all. Of these about 1,300 are currently deployed, including 350 recently made available to the Ethiopians.

A further 450 trucks pledged by donors should arrive soon and the Government hopes the Ethiopians will provide more.

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## THE DAY IN POLITICS

## WILDLIFE BILL

Attempt  
to block  
loophole

By our Political Staff

Dr David Clark, Labour's spokesman on the environment, yesterday tabled a new bill to block a loophole in the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Bill following two court cases in Wales and the West Midlands.

Dr Clark said yesterday that the court cases implied that a great many sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) around Britain which had already been notified to the authorities could be at risk.

The loophole in the bill now going through the Commons means that all the SSSIs would have to go through a time consuming process to be renotified in order to ensure their protection.

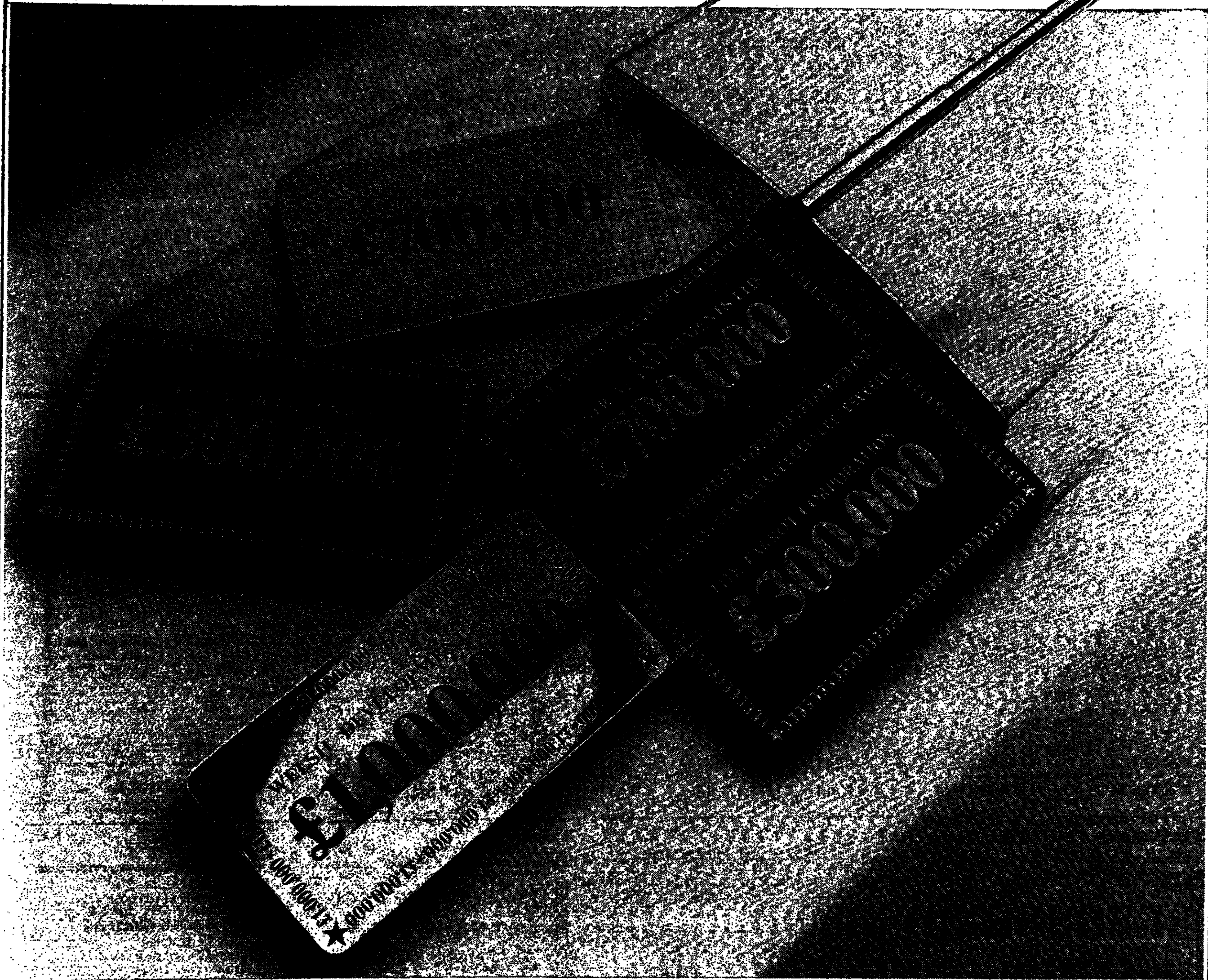
Dr Clark decided to table a new bill rather than attempt to amend the bill passing through the Lords as he has been warned by government whips that it would lead to a strong possibility of the bill being completely lost when it returns to the Commons.

The bill tabled yesterday by Dr Clark, the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) No 2 Bill, will clarify the procedures relating to the notification of proposed SSSIs. He believes that, with government help, it could become law by July 5 and in no way threaten the original bill.

Labour targets  
131 seats for  
priority effort



# Who'd bet on Wales being a better place to make floppy discs than Silicon Valley?



The story begins when three top men in a US high-tech company decide to go it alone.

They investigate Silicon Valley, California, as the best place to make their new floppy discs.

Their search widens to cover a number of different countries outside North America.

Finally, after taking everything into consideration, they pump for Wales.

The WDA checks out their plans and has a private consultant to report upon viability. Satisfied on all counts, we put up a million pounds.

But it's the City's financial giants who ensure the Parrot Corporation takes off, by providing another £2 million equity.

Proof positive that private investors, such as Legal and General, Commercial Union and CIN Industrial Investments, are convinced of the opportunities for growth and profit that exist if you move to Wales.

Their stake forms a substantial part of the total £7 million funding package, likely to be one of the biggest seen in Europe this year.

Now it's unlikely that you, as an entrepreneur (or an established company looking to relocate) need a package on this scale.

But Parrot were also attracted by Wales' greenfield factory sites.

The excellent transport facilities and superb environment.

And they said: "We could not be more delighted with the enthusiasm and commitment of our staff."

If the confidence shown by the City increases your confidence, let us tell you more about Wales.

Our information package describes the advantages of the Principality and the ways we can help you move there.

You'll come out winning if you clip the coupon. Or call Freefone Wales.

I am thinking of relocating my existing business/establishing a new one. Please tell me why Wales will be right for me.

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Nature of business \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

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Wales Development Agency

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# US budget director warns of huge deficit

## Argentina reclaims to the

## Reaffirms its Falklands

## Bones fi

From Christopher Reed  
in San Francisco

## ind starts

They have already filled 50 shopping bags with pieces of broken or charred human bones, and unearthed four skeletons. Other evidence recovered from the property in Wilseyville in the foothills of the Sierra mountains in the north east of the state, shows that victims were subjected to sexual violence and humiliation before being killed.

The police are looking for a man they believe was his accomplice, another former Marine, aged 25, Charles Ng. He has a knowledge of explosives, is probably armed, and is believed to be committed to a vow not to be taken alive.

"but this is an important issue that must be resolved." So far no one has found a hidden power source although only one engineer, sworn to secrecy, has seen the heart of the generator.

Although Mr Newman has a degree in business

Britain's new Ambassador to the Vatican, Mr David Lane, hands over his credentials to the Pope.

## Walesa h 'Stalinist'

## its out at court

Mr Walesa himself was not arrested, and was summoned yesterday to court as a prosecution witness. Asked by the judge what he knew of the case, Mr Walesa retorted: "I know that innocent people are sitting in the dock."

the needs of everybody," Mitterrand told the United Nations World Food Council here.

"The right approach in this area is the organisation of markets, and this is the only

Mitterrand urged donor countries to provide more training, more seeds, more fertiliser and more money for African peasant farmers faced by drought and famine in the Saharan region.

The World Food Council President, Mr. Eugene Wheeler, earlier accused international agencies and donor governments of having failed to tackle the African famine.

A member of the Communist Party's central committee, Mr Lucio Libertini,

only in Bologna and in  
ples. The vote count  
Turin, however, had  
Communists losing by  
one per cent, and in  
ence it was also a close

sources, indicate that vote turn-out was much lower in the poorer, less industrialised areas of southern Italy and in the islands. In general elections, 89 per cent of Italians cast their votes, but in this referendum the national turn-out was only 78 per cent, and only 45 per cent, for example in Reggio Calabria and 53 per cent in Palermo.

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# Baghdad hit by missile

Iran also reported fresh Iraqi air raids against the Kurdish areas, a day after 78 died in a bombing raid against a Kurdish refugee camp. AP/Reuter.

## Seoul rebuffed


**Rebels shoot 17**  
FILIPINO guerrillas shot 17 soldiers and policemen to

veloped a cure for gallstones by attaching herbal seeds to acupuncture points on the ear, which are squeezed several times a day. The gallstones are generally discharged within a month. —AP

**Denktash victory**  
THE EEC yesterday condemned presidential elections in the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state where the leader, Mr Rauf Denktash, won a landslide victory on Sunday. — Reuters.

\_\_\_\_\_

TRINITY AND ALMA COLLEGE



**DUBAI ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.**

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**Salary : Circa £15,000 tax free**

Applications are invited from bachelors aged 25-50 who are graduates and professionally qualified to teach. Applicants should be qualified to R.S.A. Diploma Level in T.E.F.L. and have experience in E.S.P. syllabus writing for technical students. Instruction will be to U.A.E. Nationals who are being prepared for the B.T.E.C. Diploma Level 1 and G.C.E. 'O' Level mathematics and physics examination. Previous and relevant teaching experience is essential and overseas experience would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will join the staff of the company's Technical Training Centre situated at the aluminium smelter and desalination complex in Dubai.

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The post carries a tax-free salary and a comprehensive remuneration package including accommodation, medical facilities, air allowance, health care, provident fund, terminal gratuity and paid leave passages each year.

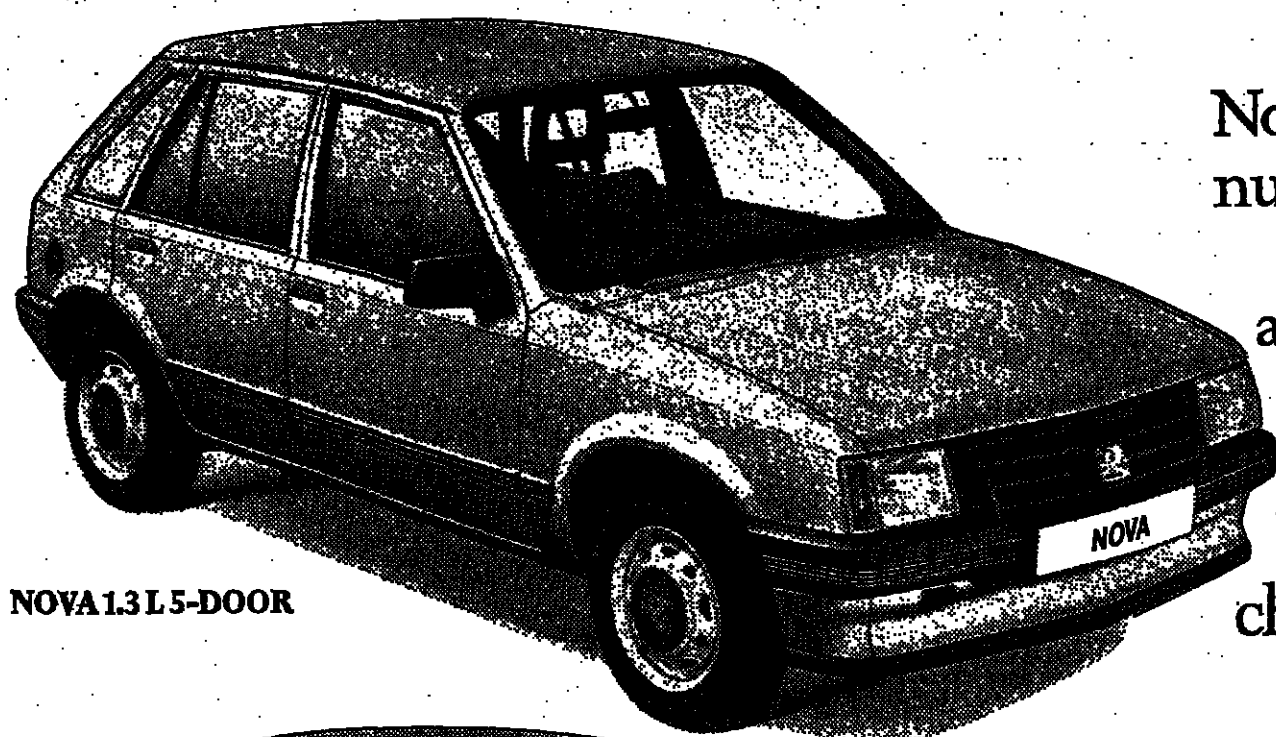
Please write for application form to:

Ms Ewa Williamson  
Dubai Services Limited  
100 Brompton Road  
London SW3 1ER

**Education continues on page 12**



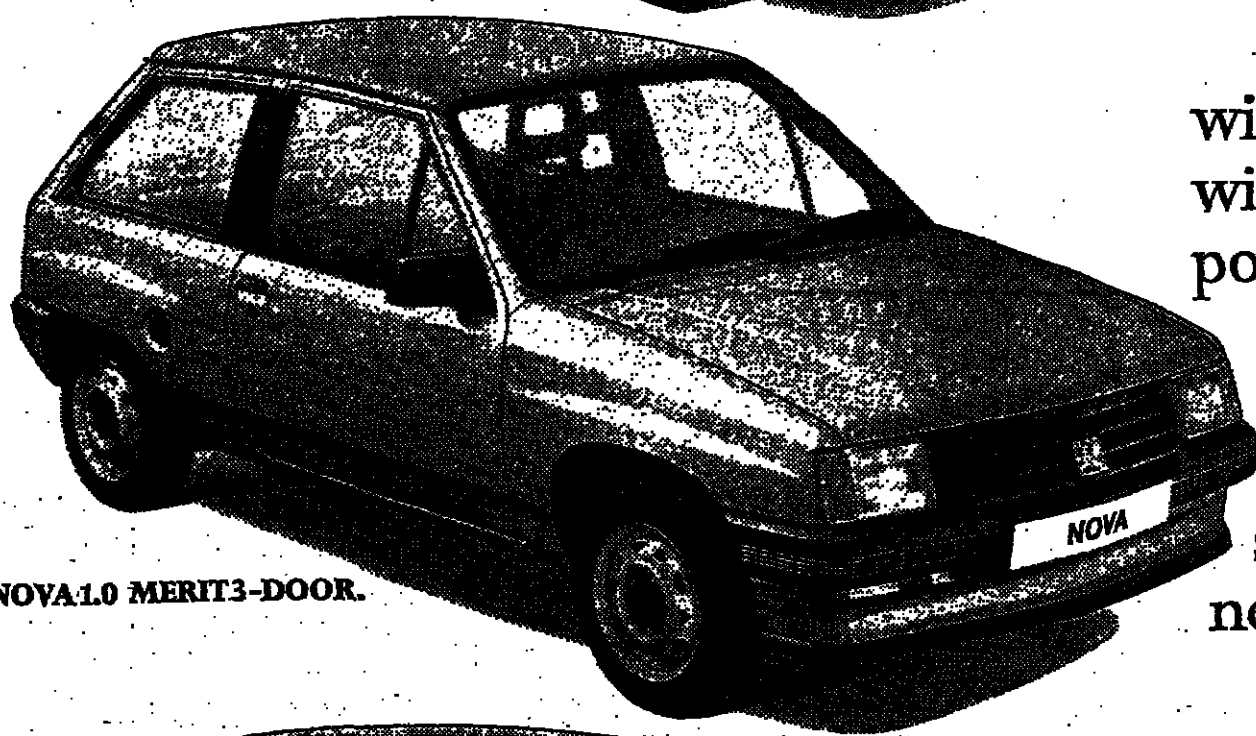
# WE JUST COULDN'T LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.



NOVA 1.3 L 5-DOOR



NOVA 1.3 GL 4-DOOR



NOVA 1.0 MERIT 3-DOOR



NOVA 1.2 MERIT 2-DOOR

Over the last two years, the Vauxhall Nova has become a very popular little number.

As well as sitting prettily in many a driveway, it occupies a regular space in the top ten bestsellers.

And it's just become Britain's biggest range of small cars with a choice of 16 models.

Both our Hatchback and Saloon now offer you two extra doors.

Making it as easy to get into as it is to get around in.

Also new are several Nova Merit models. Remarkably well equipped, they cost a little less than our regular L models.

Yet they arrive with halogen headlamps, head restraints and a dipping rear view mirror.

Plus intermittent tailgate wash/wipe, side stripes and a laminated windscreen. We also throw in door pockets and a clock.

Once we'd begun, we couldn't resist ringing a few other changes.

All Novas now enjoy improved suspension as well as a completely new range of trim fabrics.

And the sporty 1.3 engine from the speedy SR is now available in the L and GL as well.

The new Novas start at just £3,967 for the 1.0 Saloon.

So, although we couldn't leave our cars alone, our competitors will no doubt find our prices hard to touch.



BACKED BY THE WORLDWIDE  
RESOURCES OF GENERAL MOTORS

## THE NEW VAUXHALL NOVA.

Better. By Design.

PRICE SHOWN CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDES CAR TAX AND VAT. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES ARE EXTRA. ALLOY WHEELS SHOWN ON NOVA 1.3 GL 4-DOOR ARE AN EXTRA COST OPTION.



Climate of fear preventing a true assessment of casualties

## Tamils flee as villages are burned and looted

From David Pallister in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka

A dozen villages in the predominantly Tamil-speaking East Province of Sri Lanka have been burned and looted by the security forces and armed Sinhalese vigilantes in the past 10 days in retaliation for attacks by Tamil guerrillas. More than 15,000 Tamils have fled into the surrounding jungle or to the relative safety of the Muslim town of Mullaitivu. At least 1,000 Sinhalese fishermen and their families have also deserted their villages for refugee camps in the port city of Trincomalee.

During a visit to the Trincomalee area at the weekend, it was clear that the scale of the reprisals and the general climate of fear has prevented even local people from being able to assess the casualty figures.

But some Tamil civilians have been killed in the raids. In one village 20 Tamil males, aged between 13 and 40 who

were arrested by the army on May 30, have not been heard of since.

The main guerrilla offensive in Trincomalee district started on June 1 when the police station in the coastal town of Kuchchaveli, which also has a naval base, was attacked by guerrillas of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO). A bridge on the main coast road was also blown.

At midnight in the middle of the six-hour battle, army reinforcements were brought in by boat from Trincomalee, 20 miles to the south. It was feared that the only other road, a single-track dirt road through the jungle, where the guerrillas are based, might be mined. One naval officer was killed and eight sailors were injured. The Government said that six terrorists died.

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## Millions on the move as crowded Indonesia eases its burden

WILD elephants have trampled surrounding fields, rats are eating much of his rice crop and he has no spare cash to improve the rude wooden house he inhabits with a horde of children and grandchildren.

But sitting on his porch surveying his plots of land in the south Sumatran settlement of Air Sugian, Kusan, a 55-year-old farmer from the neighbouring island of Java, is pleased with life. Whatever else may be wrong, he owes land.

Kusan is one of millions, perhaps eventually tens of millions, whom the Indonesian Government is resettling under a voluntary migration programme bigger than anything attempted anywhere else.

Smaller neighbours such as Australia and Papua New Guinea are nervous about possible regional destabilisation resulting from this human tidal wave, and the programme has proved controversial with groups concerned about the cultural dislocation for different ethnic groups in the areas of resettlement.

The government knows the problems but is accelerating the process—and for obvious reasons. Indonesia has serious population headaches. Its present 160 million people will rise, if current growth rates are maintained, to 216 million by the end of the century and to make matters worse, their distribution is uneven.

Miles of neat rice terraces climbing precariously to every cultivable inch of steep hillsides is one sign of the overcrowding in Java, which holds 90 million people or 60 per cent of the population in what is just 7 per cent of the land area.

On average there are now 680 people to every square kilometre of Java and the figure rises in irrigated areas to 2,000. By contrast, neighbouring Sumatra holds 59 people per square kilometre, Kalimantan 12 and the even bigger territory of Irian Jaya only three.

While the larger outlying islands lack the manpower to develop, Java overcrowding translates into widespread rural poverty and migration to cities where poverty is accompanied by outright unemployment. To make matters worse, much of the urban unemployment is concentrated among the young, particularly those with education.

Types that transmigration would check the rise in Java's population provided the initial impetus for the programme but these have proved an idle dream. The government moved some 531,000 families—about 2.6 million people—in the five

Nicholas Cumming-Bruce reports from Air Sugian, South Sumatra, Indonesia, on the biggest voluntary migration programme ever attempted

year plan ending in March 1984, but the population of the island grew by 10 million in the same period.

Transmigration can still ease the burdens of communities from which migrants are drawn, but the focus of the programme has shifted from redistribution of Javanese. Officials are more interested in the impetus it can give to development by opening up and exploiting the untapped natural wealth of outlying regions.

By building roads and other infrastructure and moving in people, the Government hopes not only to develop agricultural potential but eventually to attract industries as well. Beyond that there is also the strategic objective of building a "nation-building" in part that seems to mean simply

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increasing the exposure of outlying areas to the influence of the Java-based Government. More specifically, as one official explained, "We have to secure our country, we want to settle people along its borders."

Accordingly, the Government tempts officially-sponsored migrants with free transport to their new settlements, free land, housing and assistance ranging from free food to free fertilisers, pesticides for the first year to 18 months after they move.

To the extent that transmigration attracts more migrants than it can accept, and has also given momentum to "spontaneous" migration by people who move at their own expense, the programme works. In other respects, however, it is proving controversial.

Indonesia's neighbours and social groups have expressed concern about the impact on small ethnic communities facing a flood of Javanese migrants.

"Our state philosophy doesn't allow us to destroy local cultures and habits," one senior transmigration official said. "If we provide facilities it is not only for the people who have mi-

grated but for all the people there. We bring local leaders to Java and Bali to inform them."

That's the theory, according to the critics, but they believe it is one that has little to do with reality. Scant allowance has been made in the past for ethnic groups that do not want to be integrated with migrants in resettlement areas, their claim or for protection of traditional land rights and cultures. The Government is only now beginning to weigh the possibilities for parallel development, independent observers say.

The dangers are most pronounced for the small Melanesian population of Irian Jaya and its primitive communities of hunter-gatherers who are used to roaming across large tracts of land

Even at sites reckoned to have achieved self-sufficiency, levels of productivity are often low. At Air Sugian, rated one of the more successful sites, farmers such as Kusan had far more land than they were able to cultivate.

When free fertilisers and pesticides had stopped, he simply coped without, being unable to raise production, or deal with such problems as marauding rats, he saw little prospect of generating sufficient income to clear, let alone cultivate, the other half of his land. The hardships are worse for transplants in more isolated sites facing a frequently inhospitable environment.

Just how successful transmigration has proved in raising the income levels of settlers is unknown and will eventually be the subject of yet another study. In the meantime the scope of the Government's ambitions is being checked by another problem: the increasing difficulty of identifying suitable sites, given the competition for land, particularly from forests that have suffered terribly in recent years and are now a target for conservation.

One response may be to broaden the scope of the transmigration programme to include, in addition to arable farming, other types of activity such as tree crops or fisheries. But one expert remarked, "we're not slowing down the realisation of sites now, but I can't see transmigration continuing at this rate."

The Government is budgeting the cost of establishing sites for transplants at \$6,000 per family and on that basis would be spending

now targeted for the biggest resettlement effort. The government wants to move a million or more people into this area in the current five-year plan.

Transmigration efforts to date have already raised local fears, prompting some drifting across the border into Papua-New Guinea and drawing rumblings of Irianese separatism. Plans are being formulated for a World Bank-funded study of the difficulties largely in response to the criticism the resettlement plans have attracted.

With a programme of this magnitude, the Government has other headaches. With the growing emphasis on transmigration within the context of overall development, the programme has swung from being an often totally haphazard and unplanned process to a vast exercise in bureaucracy. Installation of a transmigration site with all the social and economic back-up can now involve up to 53 different government departments experts say.

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some \$4.5 billion, not including the cost of roads or other infrastructure development associated with any one project. But as more accessible areas start to fill up and movement of transplants shifts to more outlying areas, the costs are rising.

There also appears to be a need for more back-up for some of the communities that are already established. Settlers are supposed to achieve self-sufficiency after the first year or 18 months, but many have proved unequal to this.

Attention to the needs of migrants has generally improved since 1982 when angry settlers in Sulawesi expressed their frustration by beating a transmigration official to death. But the Government maintains a critical list of communities that need extra back-up, particularly those that have suffered natural disasters ranging from volcanic eruptions to floods.

It also has proposals for the World Bank on a study to rehabilitate other sites that need extra infusions of capital to succeed.

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## SA buys riot water cannon

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The South African Police have bought four "brand new helicopters" and "sophisticated vehicles" equipped with water cannons for use in containing unrest in black townships, the *Independent* newspaper Beeld reported yesterday.

Beeld's front page report was based on an interview with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, after he had addressed a regional congress of the ruling National Party at the weekend.

But a spokesman for Mr Le Grange yesterday appeared to play down the significance of the helicopters, which Beeld noted were also to be used against South Africa.

The spokesman stressed that they were unarmed civilian aircraft that would be used for "general crime prevention" and not specifically for controlling unrest.

They will be applied for general crime prevention, as an eye-to-the-sky for investigating stock theft, tracking work, and controlling unrest situations," he said.

In a related development the divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Major J. J. Coetzee, has told the black newspaper, *Sowetan Mirror*, that soldiers on horseback could be used in event of trouble on the anniversary of the Soweto rebellion of 1976 on June 16.

The losses and their soldier handlers were spotted at a police station in Soweto. Soldiers now almost routinely back up police in operations to check trouble in the townships.

In the Eastern Cape, police found the body of a black man who was stabbed and shot to death and several others were injured in continued rioting in black townships over the weekend and yesterday.

A police spokesman at headquarters in Pretoria said crowds of blacks attacked the homes of black policemen with petrol bombs in these townships.

Elizabeth, the car-manufacturing hub of the Eastern Cape. The police fired on the crowds but no injuries were reported, the spokesman said.

Three blacks were killed early on Saturday when policemen fired on similar crowds that were attacking a black policeman's home.

Meanwhile, further relaxation of restrictions on the right of blacks to qualify for permanent residence in white-designated cities has been approved by a joint parliamentary standing committee in terms of a bill published in Parliament yesterday.

The new measures have been introduced into the bill partly on the insistence of the Coloured and Indian MPs serving on the standing committee. The Coloured Labour Party refused to pass the bill in its original form.

Moreover, the standing committee has been responsible for the dropping of a contentious clause which would have negated a pending appeal to the Appeal Court by a black community against relocation from their traditional home in white-designated areas to their designated "homeland" of Bophuthatswana.

THE Government yesterday surprised the opposition parties by extending the deadline to nominate candidates for the country's first post-independence general elections on July 1 and 2.

The announcement of a 28-hour extension came just two days after the Supreme Court rejected Mr Joshua Nkomo's appeal for the one-week nomination period to be increased. The nominations, which were to have been completed yesterday by 1 pm, will now close at 5 pm today.

Mr Nkomo's opposition Zanu Party and other minority groups had bitterly criticised the one-week nomination period, saying that it was far too short because maps and voter rolls for the newly-created constituencies were not available until late last week.

The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddis Moyo, made the unexpected announcement yesterday.

"The Prime Minister (Robert Mugabe) feels that although the Government was within its rights and acting lawfully, nevertheless, we should bend backwards to accommodate any sort of grievance to ensure for all concerned... a free and fair election."

## Gunmen kidnap academic in Beirut

From Julie Flint in Beirut

A SCOTTISH-born professor at the American University, Beirut, was kidnapped by unidentified gunmen on Sunday afternoon.

Witnesses to the kidnapping on Sunday afternoon reported that at least two cars forced Professor Thomas Sutherland's vehicle to stop less than a mile away from the airport by shooting out his tyres.

Professor Sutherland, aged 53, the dean of agriculture at the university was driven into the southern Beirut suburb of Marjayoun.

Six Americans, four French, met an American and a British man missing from West Beirut. The Islamic Jihad has produced photographs to prove that it is holding five of the Americans and has threatened to release the hostages against the liberation of about a dozen fundamentalists jailed in Kuwait.

The kidnapping underlined insecurity in Beirut, where Shi'ite Muslim forces took their siege of Palestinian refugees' camps into its fourth week, and clashes erupted on the Green Line dividing West Beirut from the Christian East.

As sporadic shooting and shelling continued around the camps, the International Red Cross officials were concerned that the situation would worsen. A spokesman for the Red Cross said that the situation was "very serious" and that the Red Cross was working to get the situation under control.

Jane Rosen adds from New York: A US board of inquiry was set up yesterday to investigate the kidnapping of 21 Finnish members of Unifil by the South Lebanese Army.

A UN spokesman said that the deputy commander of Unifil, General Ponce of France was put in charge of the inquiry to indicate the magnitude of the kidnapping incident.

The Finns were taken hostage by the Israeli-backed SLA because they had not been allowed to leave the area. The UN spokesman said that the UN was working to get the situation under control.

Peres plan for talks with Jordan

Jerusalem: The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, yesterday issued an Israeli plan for opening direct Middle East peace talks with Jordan and Palestinians within three months.

Mr Peres's plan, which contained no radical departure from previous policy, called for continuing consultations between the US and Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Palestinians who are not members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Outlining his proposals in an address to Parliament, Mr Peres rejected the call of King Hussein of Jordan for an international conference that would include the Soviet Union.

He urged that the direct talks open within the next three months be attended by the US, Palestinian delegates should represent Arab residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, he said, without going into detail. Israel has already rejected participation of members of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian Parliament-in-exile.

Mr Peres told Parliament that the plan entailed enlisting support for permanent members of the UN Security Council for direct talks between Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians.—Reuters.

Syrian role criticised

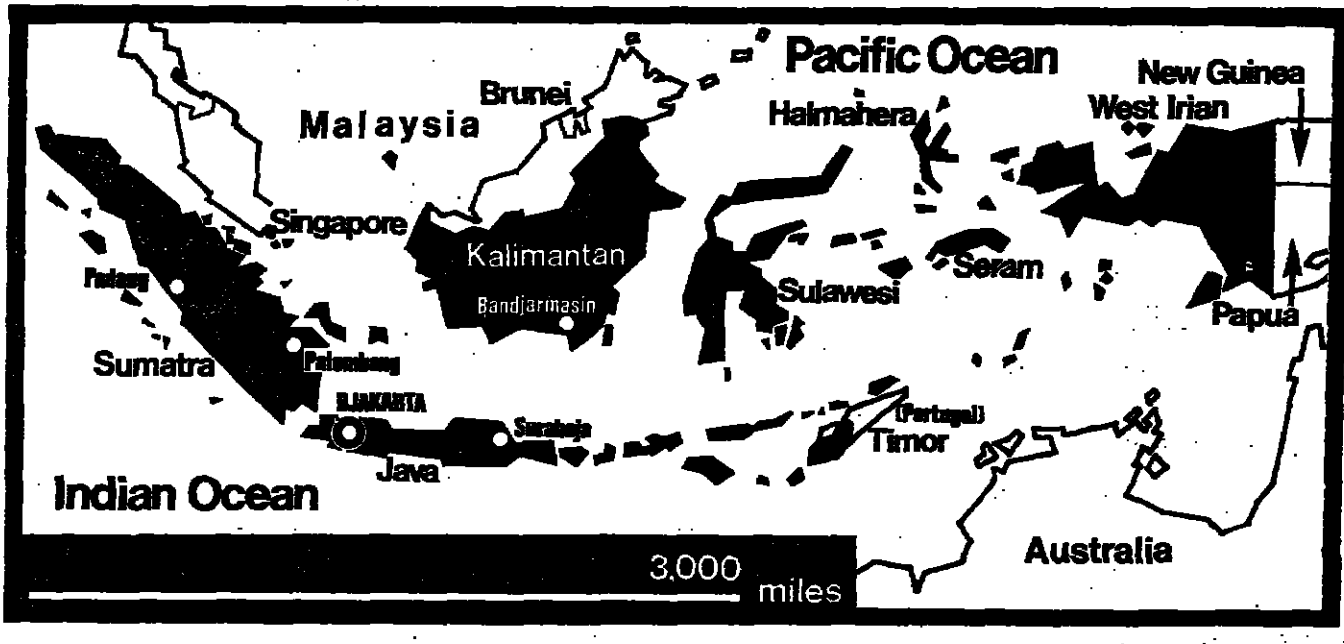
From Jonathan Birchall in Kuwait and Agencies

Dr George Habash, general secretary of the Syrian-based People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, openly criticised Syrian policy over the fighting in Beirut's refugee camps in Kuwait yesterday, without condemning it.

The attacks by the Shi'ite militia on the camps without the "green light" from Syria, he said, "graves me to say this. The PFLP does not want to explode its relationship with Syria."

Dr Habash appeared defensive and sombre at the end of his three-day visit to Kuwait, which has a Palestinian population of at least 350,000. His remarks were seen by Western diplomats as demonstrating the dilemma facing Syrian-based "rejectionists" following the Beirut fighting.

He said that Amal was trying to disarm the Palestinians in order to step up raids on Israel from southern Lebanon. King Hassan of Morocco yesterday called for an urgent Arab summit meeting to discuss the fighting in Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the official MAP reported.



## Riots force Gujarat to drop reserved places

From Ajay Bose in New Delhi

The state government of Gujarat has abandoned plans to reserve more jobs and college places for the underprivileged castes. The move is seen as a desperate bid to stop the three-month-long caste riots sparked off by the new reservation policy.

The decision, announced on Sunday night, came after a spate of street battles and arson attacks claimed at least 17 lives over the weekend.

While troops continued to patrol the streets of several Gujarat cities including the state capital, Ahmedabad, yesterday, there were no reports of mob violence until late last night, raising hopes that a reversal of the reservation policy had brought a momentary peace.

Since the Government announced earlier this year that it would raise the quotas of reservation for candidates coming from underprivileged backgrounds to govern the jobs and university seats, nearly 200 people have been killed in bloody clashes over the past three months.

An anti-reservation rally led by some students unions developed into a free for all between higher and lower castes, Hindus and Muslims, and the police. The killings and arson continued in the state despite the de-

ployment of troops by the Delhi Government.

State officials said yesterday that in view of the sustained and widespread arson and violence, the state cabinet, in an emergency meeting on Sunday, decided to postpone plans to increase job and education quotas for the poor and underprivileged.

While the existing 10 per cent reservation in government jobs and university seats remains, the increase in the quotas by 17 per cent has been abandoned for the moment. "The new reservation policy will be implemented only after a national consensus has emerged on the issue," a government statement said.

In another move to defuse tension, the Gujarat administration released all agitators who had been arrested. A special judicial inquiry has also been set up to inquire into the violence.

Observers here feel that the move to bring back peace to Gujarat will only be successful if the state government can convince the underprivileged castes and their leaders that a reversal of the reservation policy was a temporary measure and not directed against them.



## Blind Insight

Alex Hamilton reviews the new paperbacks

Vedí - Ved Mehta (1982, Picador £2.95). Part of an autobiographical sequence about the writer and his Punjabi family, it explores the years that he spent in a Bombay orphanage for destitute blind children. He himself had become blind as a result of meningitis when he was scarcely four and his father, desperate that he should learn some kind of independence in a country where the blind are doomed to helplessness or begging, a year later sent him to the orphanage. The orphanage was a place of horrors, and Vedí's own spirit and outstanding abilities seemed to require such a strong remedy. The mature Mehta gives us a bleak and brilliant insight into that world of intense friendships, pathetic faiths and occasional savagery and ignorance.

Talking To Myself by Anna Barham (1984, Sphere £1.95). Having been an agony aunt for so many, she reveals that in moments of stress she has since her stage-struck, dream-filled childhood turned to consolation to her own image in the mirror. The book concerns her own mistakes and the penalties over 30 years, and her consolation to her own image in the mirror. The book concerns her own mistakes and the penalties over 30 years, and her consolation to her own image in the mirror. The book concerns her own mistakes and the penalties over 30 years, and her consolation to her own image in the mirror.

Dolly and the Singing Bird (1984) and Dolly and the Bird of Paradise (1983) by Dorothy Dunnitt (Penguin £1.95 each). These two are at either end of a string of contemporary adventure thrillers by the bestselling historical novelist.

The central characters are various glamorous and spirited young women, though the brains and expertise always lie with Johnson Johnson, mysteriously rich owner of the luxury yacht Dolly, and wearer of "freaks that seem to mesmerise the girls. Both novels are extraordinarily convoluted and over long, and rather given to springing an unfair surprise on the reader as part of the solution, but the later one (Caribbean setting, dyslexic punk heroine) is much superior to the former (Western Isles; famous opera star).

Present from Canada by Harold Robbins (1984, NEL £2.50). The latest best-seller from the man who is proud to be on the same list as Thomas Mann, and even prouder of outselling him, begins with a treason who runs his business empire from a private 747, arriving at a research station dedicated to find the elixir of youth and, declaring that he could buy and sell the Saudi king, (letty, Ludwig (who he) and Howard Hughes combined, demands the treatment that will give him a longer life. An intellectual, he is detached from the research squadron to see to it.

A Savage Place by Robert Parker (1981, Penguin £1.95). Parker has a delectable Mafeking series hero, a private eye toughie with a soul and a literary bent, who offers his slickness and expertise in Boston (Mass.). Atypically, this one explains the perpetual puzzle of how, with all his skills, the smart fellow never gets rich. Called to protect a beautiful Los Angeles TV news reporter from Mafia vengeance and from her own fond wish to prove a female can make it in a sexist world, he ends up a poorer and (even) wiser man.

Eric Hosking's Owl (1982, Mermaid £7.95) has an introductory section by Hosking himself by the main text, covering the life history of this owl worldwide, is by Dr Jim Fleeg, formerly by Director of the British Trust for Ornithology. Hosking has been photographing wildlife for 52 years, but owls are his favourites, which is remarkable, since he lost his left eye to a "Swampy Owl" in 1957.

"Every time I hear a Tawny call, as they do round our home in London... shivers run down my spine" - Hosking seems at the thought of being able to photograph another owl. A handsome and startling book.

# 'Theatre, she sagely proclaimed was dead, was a drug.' Michael Billington at the Royal Court

THE Royal Court, home of many a theatrical revolution, nearly witnessed another one on Sunday afternoon. A packed house had assembled for a Playwrights' Forum on the topic of Theatre Writing: Why and How? It was intended as the highspot of a weekend-long celebration of the fact that, with the publication of *Pravda*, Methuen now have 500 plays in print; itself an extraordinary feat and a reminder that, whatever the problems afflicting new drama, a hunger for plays still exists.

Under the low-key chairmanship of Michael Attenborough, six empaneled playwrights were invited to kick off by talking about the pleasures and problems of writing for the theatre. Louise Page spoke of the hazards of writing for large casts. Stephen Lowe of the dramatist's familiar uncertainty as to what he was addressing. Then up spoke Margaretta D'Arcy who had hitherto been gazing at her colleagues as if they were rare tropical fish.

Misunderstanding Attenborough's jokey reference to the selected speakers as "condemned people", she launched into an intemperate attack on the theatre as a creature killer and source of mental illness. Theatre, she sagely proclaimed, was dead, was a drug, "makes us into passive spectators unable to control what is taking place".

How many of us, she challengingly inquired, had been to the theatre in the past month? A majority raised their hands. How many, in the same

period, had been on a demonstration? A tiny few. She seized on this as triumphant vindication of her point, as if the mere act of theatregoing turned one into a lobotomised zombie and as if demonstrating automatically toppled governments.

Uproar ensued as Ms D'Arcy barracked successive speakers. Hanif Kureishi and Mustapha Matura, though not her husband John Arden who made some disturbing points about the alienation of playwrights from the cur-

## Uproar ensued as Margaretta D'Arcy barracked speakers

rent theatrical set-up. "The structure of theatre," he intriguingly remarked, "has not advanced as fast as the imagination of playwrights."

That idea was left hanging tantalisingly in the air as Ms D'Arcy advocated the dissolution of the forum and the opportunity for everyone to have his say (who had ever denied it?). Finally she left, with a small band of followers, to conduct a seminar in the circle bar. Her departure was greeted by the majority with fortitude.

I report these spilling tactics if only because they nearly capped an afternoon devoted to the genuine crisis facing British playwrighting and because

they demonstrated, all too vividly, how those who most loudly trumpet total freedom of speech often monopolise that right.

What followed, after the procedural chaos, was a lively and well-tempered discussion but one that confirmed my own instinctive feeling that the British theatre right now is on the brink of losing everything achieved in 30 years. We have fine actors, directors, designers, writers. We have the necessary institutions. We even have, precariously, our international reputation as a centre of world theatre. What we don't have, thanks to candle-end Government economies, is a theatre that is working to anything remotely far in full potential. Cut-back on investment in the arts is not a saving; it is a waste. And it is this fact which is inducing a palpable despair amongst theatre practitioners.

The point was most forcefully put on Sunday by Philip Hedley, artistic director of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. "There is," he said, "a tragedy haunting this conference." And that tragedy, which he referred to as that which writers are hamstrung and constrained by the present stringent theatrical economies.

He gave a precise example of a new play he had received, full of excellent dialogue, set in a GLC evening-class. The characters were confined to two students, a caretaker and a teacher. In real life, he said, any such class would be shut down because of insufficient numbers; but the dramatist had not written in new drama shunted into those conscience-saving adjuncts to big

Hedley's most potent argument is that 14 productions have in the past 30 years moved from Stratford East into the West End but that, on current budgets, only two of those shows could now be staged. Shelagh Delaney's *A Taste Of Honey* may have had a cast of five; but, as Hedley pointed out, Joan Littlewood's production had a jazz-band in the box which would today be "unimaginable luxury." Right now he wanted to commission Barrie Keeffe to do an updated version of *The Alchemist* but how could you ask a dramatist to undertake such a project with six characters? "The money," said Hedley with a ring of passion in his voice, "has got to be invested in the playwright."

He is right. British drama at the moment is bedevilled by a prevailing littleness: small casts, small plays.

## We need to get new plays out of the ghetto and back onto main stages

small ambitions. Fairly it is a result of the prevailing economies. But it is also a result of what Louise Page accurately called "the rise of the studio play and the little black box." We have over the past 15 years constantly seen new drama shunted into those conscience-saving adjuncts to big

theatres and the consequence has been the growth of a new generation of dramatists with neither the opportunity, gift nor temperament for handling large spaces. We need to get new plays out of the ghetto and back on to main stages.

What emerged from Sunday's talk-in is that dramatists currently feel like an endangered species: excluded from the interlocking relationships of the big companies, under-commissioned and thinly rewarded for their work, unfettered in the use of viable casts. What is also clear is that the crisis is not next year, it is now. The year is half-way over and I can count on the fingers of one hand the really stimulating new plays I have so far seen: Erenon and Haro's *Pravda*, Stephen Wakelam's *Deadlines*, Nigel Williams's *My Brother's Keeper*, Alan Ayckbourn's *Woman In Mind*, Robert Holman's *Today*.

But what can be done to stimulate new drama? The Arts Council, for a start, could ensure that the allocated £200,000 was actually spent by theatres on new plays and not on roof-repairs. Artistic directors could formulate long-term new-play policies (as happened at Liverpool Playhouse); the public (all those people who buy *Methuen* plays) could be more adventurous.

But dramatists themselves have a responsibility (as Mustapha Matura insisted on Sunday) to tell good stories and also to remember that the word playwright, like shipwright or wheelwright, has implications of a highly specialised craft.

## A NEW name must be added to the ignominious roll-call of great British Philistines

the name of Mr Ken Grant, administrator at St Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr Grant is a self-appointed natter of taste who destroys works of art that he does not consider "appropriate."

In case you missed the brouhaha last week the salient facts are as follows. Artist, John Hewitt, was commissioned by the hospital to paint a mural in the swimming pool of the nurse's home. He was told that the mural should represent "something sporting and Grecian." Since Greek athletes were invariably male and invariably naked, this left him with little choice except to paint a group of male nudes in action. This he duly did, producing a design involving seven figures, one of whom was turned to the audience that so that his

## Brian Moore talks to Heather Lawton about his new novel

## Soul story

BRIAN MOORE has just recovered from the kind of illness that might have made Black Robe, his fifteenth novel, his last. But finishing the book was his real worry. Now, in the rare position of being between books, he says "they can send me off tomorrow."

Looking lean and sum-

## Do nurses blush when confronted with art? Waldemar Januszczak reports on the whitewashing philistines

## Pool of Bartholomew

genitals were fully exposed.

Originally these genitals were pink and prominent. Complaints were made and so the artist after some soul-searching agreed to make them "smaller and lighter." This was not enough for Mr Grant. He deemed that the work was still "not appropriate." And so last Thursday and Friday the mural was whitewashed. The artist was neither consulted nor consulted before his work was destroyed.

Why was the artist and his work treated so shabbily? Mr Grant explained that the mural "could have been seen by parents who are bringing their 17 and 18

year old daughters to see if this is a suitable place for them to do their training."

Are we therefore to assume that male nudity is in some way offensive, that it will shock and horrify parents and nurse-to-be alike and, who knows, might even encourage orgies in the swimming pool?

If so then he must immediately order his whitewashers to begin oblitterating the mural. In the great staircase of the hospital. Painted in 1737, they show a group of men and women not only disporting themselves naked by the side of the Pool of Bethesda but also suffering from every

imaginable disease, several of them sexual. Gonorrhoea is represented by a swooning nude female. Congenital syphilis is a withered mother who holds her baby protectively in her arms while being beaten by her brute of a lover.

Also shown among the "great multitude of impotent folk" painted by Hogarth, dying beside the Pool of Bethesda, is a horrible caricature of the young St. Saviour, representing "Cretinism", a rotting body on crutches showing "disseminated malignant disease"; an emaciated and leprous old woman suffering from chlorosis. It was partly in response

to this ugly and creepy Hogarth mural that John Hewitt decided to paint "seven healthy men" by the side of the nurses' swimming pool. Good on him.

When Mr Grant has finished removing the Hogarth murals to spare parents and nurses the from finding out how the 18th century viewed illness, he should set off for Italy, the cradle of the Renaissance, where he will find much too that he will wish to whitewash.

Should he visit the Sistine Chapel for instance he will see scores of parents and children from all over the world being depraved by Michelangelo's ceiling. It will take Mr Grant the best part of an afternoon to count the male nudes on display, notably his own ancestor Adam, who is shown being created by God. Clearly what is good enough for God is not good enough for the nurses.

present life because I live a little bit in different places."

Perhaps the rebound of his chosen rootlessness is that no one country can claim him as their own. But most have treated me very decently," he says - an obtusely modest reference to a formidable list of awards.

These accolades perplex him, particularly seeing that "for some people it's as if I have never existed - as if I've just fallen through a big hole leaving no trace. As I've insisted I've always lived outside the literary community and yet someone like Borges will look at my work and say 'let's give this fellow this or that'... so my new idea is to go much better to stay away from literary society because at least not make enemies."

Black Robe (Cape £8.95).

## Nancy Banks-Smith on last night's TV

## Drinkmanship

"AFTER EIGHT MINTS came out and they were three and thruppence," said Adrian Press, joint creative director of The Creative Business, an advertising agency. He was not altogether what you expected from an Adrian and all those creatives being made up of assorted circles, like a cottage lost in space.

Here, he said, "was a totally affordable product. But because of the image that was put over on the box, that everybody ate it after dinner with monkey suits on" (the straightened a vast, invisible bow-tie fastidiously) "when I brought it out after tea you would say 'Aow! After Eight! Look at 'er!'" (he gave a squeak of extravagant gentility as if he had stabbed his foot with a fish knife).

"But the bloody thing only cost three and thruppence." The Art Of Persuasion (Channel 4) is a documentary series about advertising by Christopher Frayling, professor of cultural history at the Royal College of Art. A search in fascinating and virtually virgin territory for what Frank Muir once called *Omnia Sapiens*.

The first programme followed the filming of a Chinazo commercial in a small Italian town, commandeered for the purpose. The last Chinazo campaign had started what everyone referred to as Rossiter and Collins, a term suggesting a broken down music-hall act or a knock-you-stocks-off cocktail. The nation rejoiced

as night after night Leonard Rossiter poured Cinzano down Joan Collins's cleavage but there were disadvantages. Like anyone could remember the name of the drink. The Client was Unhappy.

The Client remained slightly opaque to the end but he sent his representative on earth, an interfering fellow, called appropriately, somewhat Bosio, to supervise the filming of the new commercial.

Bosio described himself as "A very difficult client" thus kindly providing a title for the programme. "There is always a difference of view," he conceded, "between the artistic and the commercial side. There are discussions which for me are positive, problems in brackets working together in an Italian way which always makes life a bit of a pain."

Green, director of The Sweeney and Minder, "Everybody thinks all I do is kick-'em-in-the-balls films" represented the artistic side. Green fancied a carnival; Bosio did not. Adrian was obliged to go on with the best bloody film we can. "You felt that, if pushed, that wasn't quite all it could say. 'Then we'll go and get drunk.' Adrian comforted. Bosio, my son said the artistic side hoarsely.

## GALLERIES BRIEFING

Derek Boshier (Edward Telford Gallery, 15 Old Burlington St, W1 until June 29). Boshier has been the most inventive and adventurous of all the British pop artists who emerged in the sixties. His excellent new exhibition takes an ironic look at the corporation "types" who inhabit the American business world. Robust, witty paintings.

Michael Sandie (Fischer Fine Art, 31 King St SW, until June 21). A very impressive show in which Sandie unveils a giant new sculpture, which makes a strong claim to be regarded as the most powerful anti-war work since the Vietnam War. A British artist since Epstein's Rock-drill.

Louise Bourgeois (Serpentine Gallery until June 23). A mini-retrospective of an artist who began working alongside the first generation of surrealists but has largely been forgotten until now. Her sculpture is delicate, wry and instinctive.

Malcolm Morley (Fabian Carlson Gallery, 160 New Bond St, W1, until June 16). Turner-prize-winner, Morley is the opening artist at a fashionable new Bond Gallery. More a collection of odds and ends than a coherent show it seems to me to do Morley a disservice.

Outside London Peter Cobb (Icon Gallery, Birmingham, until July 6). I look forward to seeing this first important show by a young sculptor who deals in tough but decorative realist-inspired reliefs.

Waldemar Januszczak

## ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

Edward Greenfield

## Horszowski

Mieczyslaw Horszowski has become a regular visitor to the Aldeburgh Festival but only this time will he really come home to a wider audience what a living legend this veteran pianist is.

Now 93, Horszowski is not just amazing for his age, but remains a great and powerful communicator. What did it matter this time that he changed his programme entirely, giving us unscheduled Bach, Beethoven and Mozart in place of Handel, Scarlatti and Villa-Lobos?

It was just as though he was back at home, demonstrating to a few friends some of the music that had just struck him afresh, a diminutive figure who pads shyly up to the piano before making elaborate adjustments to the stool so that his feet will touch the ground.

Bach's B Minor Partita, No.2, showed in a moment how individually he moulds every phrase, drawing the ear on, balancing one line against another, often emphasising with an implied "listen-to-this" a left hand melody that takes his fancy. Yet brilliance and bravura are there too. The final capriccio found him even livelier than Glenn Gould at his best.

His choice of Beethoven's Sonata Opus 28 in D, the Pastoral was characteristic.

In both the sonata as in Horszowski's playing of it, the gentleness is reflective, and here the seeming reticence brought one adventurous moment after another, with the power of the young Beethoven consistently established.

Voices Of War was the title of an anthology programme at Orford Church, typical of the Aldeburgh Festival. St Peter Pears recited first world war poems by Brooke, Owen and most moving of all, Sassoon, to set against songs written by composers caught up in the conflict. Though with sensitive accompaniment by the young Stuart Bedford, John Shirley-Quirk's singing was bitingly intense, the open-tuned innocence of these inspirations by Ernest Farrer, Frederick Kelly, Denis Browne, or even Ivor Gurney told of a world far removed from the trenches.

## BARBICAN

Hugo Cole

## Bernstein/Mahler

MAHLER'S 9th Symphony is open to dozens of different interpretations, structural and emotional, its greatness lying partly in the fact that all can be valid at once. Bernstein comes as near as

any conductor I've heard to demonstrating this truth. These is no attempt to resolve the contradictions, no suggestion of parody or histrionics (in spite of the vivid painting of already strong and lurid colours); Bernstein convinces us that Mahler himself is "in" every bar of the music.

The Concertgebouw Orchestra covered themselves with glory, not only on the technical and purely musical levels, but by sustaining the urgency of communication through the work's 90 minutes as willing instruments of Bernstein's almost hypnotic powers. Remembering his *Enigma Variations* in London year or two back I feared that in this more emotional music he would go still further in expressive manipulation of tempo. But his own brand of heroic suits Mahler's music very well.

Furious and feverish climaxes were balanced by serenades of great breadth and calm. The wandering horn-duo near the end of the first movement and the string epilogue of the last were wonderfully serene. Bernstein, unlike conductors and commentators who find only parody and derision in the two central movements, tunes in to the genuine jollity in much of the march and circus music; the chromatic trumpet theme in the first movement not only struck me as more bravely Lisztian than ever, but sounded right that way.

One can't ignore the visual side of a Bernstein performance. The baton is sometimes grasped with both hands and swept from side to side at other times arms hang limp while knees or hips take over the active role. In his vocabulary of extraordinary gestures there are no stereotyped parlor tricks and even the most theatrical effects have their musical consequences.

## ICA

Desmond Christy

## Princess Of Cleves

THEY SPEAK a special kind of language at the ICA. Michael Morris, in his first season as theatre director there, has decided that theatre needs the odd word or two to keep us interested. "The replacement of choreographer with writer within this collaborative venture signals a re-embracing of the important part that language can play within a contemporary theatrical communication," writes Mr Morris.

You can see the ICA struggling towards a totally new and revolutionary art form the play.

In the meantime we have Marty Cruikshank's contemporary theatrical communica-

tion called *The Princess of Cleves*. What is she trying to communicate? The whole point of this presentation, directed by Tim Albery, seems to be to obscure whatever it is that worries their contemporary theatrical communicators.

They begin, for example, tell you from what work the Princess of Cleves is derived. But this is more lack of information. The real obscurity comes on the stage itself.

It begins with a slide show on a wardrobe. The wardrobe opens to reveal two men, Le Duc de Nemours and Le Duc de Nemours who say things like "it's still raining. We are introduced to other characters. Mademoiselle de Chartres, Madame de Tournay and Madame de Chartres but more characters don't mean more drama.

They wander around the stage turning lights on, sitting on various types of chairs and seem troubled by life, death, love and table football.

But ICA anguish doesn't concern itself with expression. It prefers to sit on chairs and look frightfully meaningful.

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## An American gnat and a British camel

The Reagan Administration has solved its internal difficulties over the Salt treaty, for that is what they chiefly are, by sticking more or less to the treaty's terms but doing so with minimum grace. The fact that the argument has been won, for the time being, by Mr Shultz and the State Department is offset for presentational purposes by heavy hints of retaliation for Soviet misconduct of the kind which Mr Weinberger and the Pentagon like to hear. Both men and their departments have been about their separate tasks. Mr Shultz's is diplomacy: keeping the allies happy, leaving doors ajar for agreement with the Russians, not letting America be held responsible for ditching a treaty. That is not Weinberger's territory. His job is to show that America is more than a match for the Soviet Union in whatever area of military competition anyone cares to point to. Arms control agreements are a bore, an irksome restraint on his freedom of action.

There cannot be any doubt that the Kremlin has similar, and even identical problems, under its socialist division of labour. The military there, too, have been nibbling at the Salt restraints. And it is always worth a reminder that where the US argues publicly and in plain language the Russians do it in secret or through encrypted telemetry (the strategic thinker's word for code) in Pravda and Red Star. Thus it is one thing to regret the still overhanging threat that the US will, either through the Midgetman missile or through failing to scrap a Poseidon submarine, in the end breach the treaty it has never ratified. It is another to pretend, as Pravda has been doing, that the Soviet Union is the only aggrieved party.

The value of Salt II is not in the limits which are imposed on both sides. Those limits are ridiculously high. The value is the existence of a framework, however crude, which provides each side with reference points in its dealings with the other. As an arms control treaty, Salt II is almost threadbare in its loopholes and inadequacies

(SS-20s and Cruise missiles fall outside its scope, for example). But as a focus of such political agreement as exists between the two sides it is essential to keep it in place until it can be improved upon.

By no means the smallest loophole in Salt II is the one which has enabled Britain to formulate and start work on its Trident programme. As a bilateral agreement between the US and USSR the treaty restricted the number of inter-continental ballistic missiles which each could target against the other. The current argument about a possible American breach of it has therefore centred on the sea trials in September of the seventh in the series of Trident submarines. The USS Alaska's missiles would put the Americans over the limit unless an older craft were withdrawn. At the same time there is nothing in the treaty to prevent Britain from upgrading the missiles in its Polaris fleet, which even with the Chevaline decoy system are thought to be capable of destroying "only" 64 targets, into a force which could attack several hundred. While it is no doubt true that the British deterrent is minuscule compared with that of the super-powers, the increase in its strength now contemplated is far greater than the increase which would put the US in breach of Salt.

The figures themselves have long since ceased to be meaningful, reflecting as they do a capacity for overkill to which additions do not increase the aggregate. But in so far as they count in Salt and in the shaping of a successor treaty then the Russians are fully entitled to regard the British Trident programme as part of the Western ICBM force. The Salt row has strained at the American gnat while swallowing the British camel.

## The lady says pass the salami

In the suitably populist atmosphere of the David Frost slot on TV-am, the Prime Minister reveals that she regards union reform as unfinished business. Further legislation is being discussed for the next Parliamentary session. Mrs Thatcher is said to want to tighten the procedures under which union leaders are to be elected to top jobs. The incompetence, the petty corruption and the obsessive secrecy which has sullied the search for a successor for Mr Moss

Evans as general secretary of the nation's biggest union has aroused the (calculated?) crusading instincts of the prime minister. So has Mr Arthur Scargill's nifty wheeze of going for a technical change of rule in the Mineworkers' union, thus guaranteeing himself a job for life, without the bother of periodic re-election. The decision by Mr David Bassett, of GMBTU, to retire early, allowing his successor to be elected for life on a dubious branch block vote system which would be unlawful after this autumn, has not helped, either.

In any case, there is no inconsistency in the Government coming back for its fifth bite at the trade union cherry. From the beginning the emphasis has been on salami tactics rather than the Big Bang. Heath and Wilson went wrong precisely because they attempted to introduce a single, thumping masterplan for the reform of industrial relations. Far better to move step by step (and, most important, one step behind public opinion). Prior, Tebbit and King all insisted, as they sliced modestly at the salami, that they would be happy to come back for more substantial helpings if the unions made no effort to sort themselves out.

Moreover, the Government's half-hearted flirtation with periodic, direct ballots for the leadership of major unions has proved the weakest link in its chain of reforms. It left the impression either that ministers did not know what they were trying to do or else had precious little faith in the exercise. Specifically (and obscurely) the law was drafted to embrace only those general secretaries who retain the right to vote on their unions' governing bodies. The purpose was supposedly to allow unions in which the national executive appointed a "non-political" manager to the senior post to continue to do so.

Things have not worked out as planned. The power of union chiefs does not stem from their right to vote at executive meetings. From Ernie Bevin to Moss Evans, leaders of the TGWU had no such right. In contrast, presidents of the Mineworkers were allowed a vote. They seldom bothered to use it. Mr Scargill (see above) is ditching it. Predictably, the mass of union leaders will avoid the present legislation. Only that handful who decide to retain their right to vote in executive meetings will be compelled to run for office every five years. And even they will not be forced into independently supervised postal ballots.

Of itself, the Prime Minister's newfound desire to see all union leaders directly elected by standardised, periodic and independently supervised ballot votes is perfectly honourable (though highly contentious). It is the timing which calls the whole exercise into question. The general election cannot be much more than two years away. The seas look increasingly choppy for the good ship Thatcherism and the barometer is still falling. What better populist issue than hashing union bosses (yet again) for their wickedly undemocratic practices? But what worse way could there be of arriving at a lasting and workable consensus about the reform of (demonstrably inadequate) union practices?

## Too many chips for the chop

Two years ago Britain's home computer industry seemed to be rising like a phoenix from the ashes of industrial decline. The falling cost of microchips spawned an unusual (for Britain) breed of inventor-entrepreneurs able, successfully, to challenge the divine right of the US and the Japanese to make such machines. It happened nowhere else in Europe. Now, as micro-mania both here and in America gives way to the new flavour of the year (compact discs and video cassettes in America) the fledgeling industry is counting the wounded and wondering what went wrong. Companies like Oric, Dragon and New Brain, each with home computers which could have made it big, fell by the wayside or were taken abroad by foreign predators. Of the big two, Acorn (makers of the BBC computer) ran into financial difficulties and was rescued by an Italian group, Olivetti: now Sinclair (with 40 per cent of the UK market), laden down with unsold stocks, is the subject of rescue talks involving the Bank of England, with Mrs Thatcher's approval. Although one or two companies, like Amstrad and ACT (makers of smaller business machines) are still very much in the market, there is no doubt that something has gone badly wrong. But whose fault is it?

Partly the companies themselves. Limited resources were thinly spread among dozens of companies instead of being concentrated on a few capable of making a

concerted attack on world markets in order to reap economies of scale. Worse, nearly all of the computers have incompatible software (you can't run Sinclair programmes on a BBC or Dragon machine). And (nearly) all of them now admit that they didn't have the management skills to match their—extremely—impressive—innovative ability. Sir Clive Sinclair said at the weekend that it was not the fault of the inventors, but of the managers who should be recognising and selling our bright ideas. Why then is Sir Clive, who has tasted failure before and ought to know better, not hiring better managers? He says they are "extremely difficult to find," a chronic indictment of the past two decades of business school expansion. But the Acorns and Sinclairs of this world won't yield to the business managers. They are still finding markets for products instead of products for markets.

The City is part of the problem, with its short term horizons and inability to provide sufficient long term risk capital. Having ignored computers and hi-tech for a long time, the City suddenly "discovered" its potential three years ago and went overboard. Now, at the first sight of red ink, it has withdrawn. What the punters want is short term profits performance. Long term potential is strictly for the birds. The City had better beware. If it cannot provide the money to finance high risk projects with long term returns then it will have to itself to blame. If something like Labour's National Investment Bank rushes in to fill the gap.

Nor can the Government escape blame. It has stubbornly refused to talk about national strategy, or picking winners. Instead it is cutting support for civil research and development and encouraging the worse form of shareholder capitalism by offering double-your-money gains from privatised monopolies (like British Telecom). Why risk putting a penny piece in a risky situation like Sinclair when you can hang on for a safe gain in British Gas, none of the proceeds of which will be ploughed back into developing Britain's eroding technological base?

Yet fund the likes of Sinclair we must even if only half of their products succeed. Information technology is the fundamental industry of the future. Sinclair is a microcosm of the British disease, strong on innovation, weak on development. If its problems could be solved, a lot else might follow.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Killings that put aid at risk

Sir,—Three days after the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) decided on a new annual commitment of US\$2.4 billion to support the Indonesian economy, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Khusnudin Kusumadarmas, announced last Saturday, that three executions of long-term political prisoners would go ahead despite international pressure to save their lives. Presumably he was referring to Gatot Lestono, Djoko Untung and Rustono, in that order, and it may well be that the fourth man known to be under threat, Ruslan Widjajastara, has already been put to death.

This follows the execution on May 14 of Mohammad Munir, former chairman of the All-Indonesia Trade Union Federation, after he had served 17 years' imprisonment. It may well be considered that putting a man to death after he has spent a quarter of a lifetime behind bars is an act of peculiar barbarity, and it was noteworthy that the execution was not made public in Indonesia.

As chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, I did write to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe ahead of the IGGI meeting, asking him to raise these threatened executions and other violations of human rights in Indonesia. If the subject was mentioned at all, it must have been in such a mild way that the Indonesians felt confident that aid would not be affected by any atrocities they might commit.

The only way of saving these men's lives now would be to announce the suspension of the aid package agreed last week in Amsterdam, until there is a definite reprieve.

Eric Avebury,  
House of Lords,  
London SW1.

### Getting better

Sir,—Surely Andrew Vetch's article "30,000 more suffer genital disease" (May 30) should have been headed, "Incidence of venereal diseases continues to fall".

In 1984 new cases of syphilis dropped by 1 per cent and gonorrhoea by 7 per cent. This is good news and should be publicised. I am sure the public is tired of reading about clinically insignificant and overrated diseases like herpes with which medical correspondents seem to be obsessed.

Yes, 30,000 more new patients attended departments of genitourinary medicine in 1984. A vast majority did not have a "venereal disease." The increase—a welcome and healthy development—is simply due to awareness by the public of the existence of these departments, where they can have comprehensive, prompt and efficient investigation and treatment of most of their genitourinary complaints without fuss or inconvenient appointments.

(Dr) S. E. Tchamouloff,  
Brighton Health Authority.

## Why closed minds won't solve the prison crisis

Sir,—Aileen Ballantyne's article on the problems of the prison system (June 6) needs to be read in conjunction with her article a week earlier on proposals by the National Association of Probation Officers to reduce the prison population. It is amazing that the Home Secretary should be so ignorant of the apparently humane treatment of prisoners at Wandsworth prison. However, he got himself into the difficulty by deciding that a massive new prison building plan was the answer to overcrowding.

If just a small part of this \$350 million had been put into alternatives to custody, and if Napo's suggested amnesty for minor offenders took effect, then existing prisons could be upgraded, and more offenders could be dealt with in the community. However, the Probation Service—in whom responsibility for most community-based alternatives is vested—is underfunded and overstretched. In addition, morale is low, and many officers with good ideas, based on sound professional judgment and

experience, lack the time or resources to see them through. The demoralisation is completed by a steady erosion of living standards each year by inadequate salary settlements.

Unfortunately, we seem to have a Government which has made up its mind about crime and punishment and steadfastly refuses to be confused by the facts. These frequently show that even serious offenders can often be dealt with in the community just as effectively as in prison, at a fraction of the cost and with no increased risk to the community.

If I am wrong in this perception of the Government, however, I would ask them to reconsider non-custodial measures, such as community service, day centres and other special projects, in the light of genuine independent research, not least by the Home Office itself.

If this led to an enhanced standing for the Probation Service by increasing its status and rewards—and if this was coupled with a Home Office statement of commitment to the Probation

Service—then probation officers would have the satisfaction of greater fulfilment by seeing the same process in the lives of their clients. If the idea of personal fulfilment does not appeal to Government ministers, then at least they may be attracted by the saving of money. Yours faithfully,  
D.W. Atkinson,  
Wimborne Minster,  
Dorset.

Sir,—I read Aileen Ballantyne's article on prisons with dismay. I am a remand in Wormwood Scrubs with the prospect of weeks, if not months, of incarceration before I go on trial. From where I'm sitting I can only applaud Leon Brittan's desire to replace (or in its absence) the squalid Victorian buildings. The "Scrubs," I am told, is typical, although we are "banged up" only two to a cell here.

After three weeks it is clear that the conditions we suffer from are overcrowding, facilities and the overcrowding. There is obviously no alternative to the infamous "slopping out" if there is no

plumbing in the cells and a small number of prison officers can only control a large number of inmates by locking them up for long periods. (23 hours a day here, by the way, not counting the time spent collecting meals and slopping out)—far longer than convicted prisoners!

I am concerned, therefore, by two points made in the article. Both the reduction of prison officers' overtime and the possible restriction of remand prisoners' rights will seriously affect prison conditions. It is only the good humour, tolerance and co-operation of the prison staff which enable us to enjoy our limited rights. Should this goodwill be lost in a confrontation between the prison staff and the government, the sufferers will be the inmates, for whom the public apparently show little concern.

This could easily result in tension between inmates and staff since there is no one else on whom the disgruntled prisoners could vent their feelings. Some 350 restrictive inmates opposing a

handful of officers would then cause further restrictions to be exercised, for example.

Reducing the visiting rights would further erode morale. It is essential, I can tell you, for the remand prisoners to have frequent contact with the outside world. He relies on them for moral support in a time of stress and for information—on bail applications, sureties, etc.

Remand prisoners have the right to be presumed innocent. The unpleasant conditions suffered by these prisoners, many of whom spend months here only because they are unable to give sureties of as little as £100, can only worsen as a consequence of Mr Brittan's policies.

Let the humanity he demonstrates by building new humane prisons extend to the welfare of inmates of these decaying Victorian monstrosities. Yours faithfully,  
Jack Semmens,  
No 139734,  
Wormwood Scrubs,  
PO Box 757,  
London W12.

### When spy catchers are full of anti-communist conviction

Sir,—Alex Brummer's article about the Walker "spy case" in the United States (June 7) takes for granted the guilt of both Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Alger Hiss, whom many would consider among the most abused victims of the McCarthyite anti-communist campaign. The evidence in both cases was highly circumstantial and the trials took place in an atmosphere of public hysteria deliberately incited by the media, the FBI, and opportunist politicians of the time. Including Richard Nixon, whose contempt for the truth has been subsequently well established.

Hiss, after serving years in Federal prison (for perjury, not espionage) has, with increasing support from lately released FBI files, maintained his innocence to the present day. The Rosenbergs, who were executed in 1953, did not have the chance to enjoy the somewhat more tolerant attitude which followed the end of the repression of the early Fifties, but their sons and many others have assiduously collected information, which, at the very

least, casts doubts over procedure, evidence, and verdict.

At a time when the US Right-wing had been mounting an offensive against the Soviet Union—only lately the country's war-time ally—and against dissidents at home, the trials of Hiss and the Rosenbergs served clear political purposes. The former was an attempt to smear the New Deal regime of Roosevelt with the taint of "Soviet Communism" and to shore up the myth of the "sell-out" at Yalta. The latter was both an attempt to create a scapegoat for the Soviet development of nuclear weapons (which the US alone had possessed in the years immediately after the war) and to tar the US Communist Party with the brush of espionage and treason.

Some 35 years later, similar reactionary forces are in control in Washington and they appear more determined than ever to avenge the deaths of those who suffered abroad and at home, in the last 20 years.  
Mike Marquess,  
London N8.

### Telling tales that put innocent Gypsies on trial

Sir,—Kate Wedd alleges, on hearsay evidence (Penny Lane, Guardian, June 8), that Gypsies don't steal children any more but that "they liberate anything that is not actually nailed down." Last week I met a Gypsy family who have settled down in a bungalow in a country village. The locals found out what they are, and parish councillors are running a campaign against "tinkers" being allowed to settle there. For years all the pubs excluded them except one—and to go to that one, they had to ring up

first to ask permission to come in and tell the landlord home again, would be in the party. Then a new landlord came and they were barred from that pub too. A daughter has been effectively excluded from secondary school by racial and sexual harassment on the school bus—another quaint country custom, Ms Wedd? A grown man, almost crying, says, "When we go to the village, when we're in a house they still won't abide us." There are no known cases of Gypsies stealing children;

crime statistics, for what they are worth, show Gypsies less, not more, liable to steal than the rest of us. Ms Wedd shows a pathetic gullibility in swallowing the stupid racist lies of her neighbours; the Guardian shows a squalid irresponsibility in retelling again these myths which fuel the persecution of the thousands of Gypsy children still denied education, and provision in our country. Yours sincerely,  
T. A. Acton,  
Director General,  
The Economic League,  
7 Wine Office Court,  
London EC4.

### Miscellany

Sir,—In your issue of May 25, the Economic League was described as a "front organisation" of the Conservative Party.

This statement is wholly untrue. This organisation has maintained its independence of all political parties since its foundation in 1919. Yours faithfully,  
Peter Savill,  
Director General,  
The Economic League,  
7 Wine Office Court,  
London EC4.

Sir,—Does the FIFA ban on English clubs mean that Berwick Rangers, the only English club in the Scottish league, will have no one to play with next year? Yours faithfully,  
Neil Saunders,  
Tickenham, Middx.

Sir,—Following the article (June 6) on the "cover up" of the nude male mural in the St. Bartholomew's swimming pool, are we "young and innocent" nurses to be issued with blindfolds for use when handling the unmentionable object during medical procedures in the future? Yours sincerely,  
Sian Hutter, SRN,  
City and Hackney Health Authority,  
London N16.

### Young work at a poor price

Sir,—David Steel (Agenda, June 3) presents a powerful case against the Government plans to abolish the councils. It is not the case, however, that wages councils set minimum pay rates for young people which are equivalent to those paid to adults.

Indeed, young people in wages council industries, who account for one fifth of all young workers, are entitled to minimum rates of pay which are even lower than those paid to adults. A 16-year-old shop assistant or waitress is entitled to about £45 for a full week's work; a 16-year-old hairdresser, aged under 20 is entitled to only £37.50 a week; and a second-year apprentice to only £33.90.

Ministerial assertions that young people have high prices themselves out of jobs are plentiful; evidence to support these assertions is sparse. Young people's relationship pay has fallen sharply in recent years at the very time that their unemployment has increased. And those working in wages-council industries are among the lowest paid of all young people.

The Government's plan to remove young people from minimum wage protection, even if the wages councils are allowed to survive, has been greeted with "little enthusiasm" from CBI members. The International Labour Organisation points out that almost all countries in the world now have some form of minimum wage protection and none exclude young workers.

Especially with high levels of youth unemployment, young people are vulnerable to exploitation, as this week's report from the West

### Midlands Low Pay Unit

(Young Workers—the New Force) demonstrates. And if employers are encouraged to take on youngsters as a form of cheap labour, they will also be able to dismiss them again as soon as they become eligible for the full adult rate of pay.

There is a danger that, in the current debate, many people will be prepared to offer young people as sacrificial lambs on the altar of the Government's free-market ideology, accepting that they should lose minimum wage protection as the price of retaining wages councils for adults.

But allowing youngsters to be used as a source of cheap labour will not only shatter the hopes and aspirations of a generation, encouraging bitterness and cynicism, it will also serve further to undermine the bargaining power of many adult workers (and family heads) for which youngsters will be a constant source of substitute. Yours faithfully,  
Chris Pond,  
Low Pay Unit,  
London W1.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

**BEDFORDSHIRE:** The Harrold Odell nature reserve is a fascinating area of lakes and willow-swamps in a district of picturesque villages and narrow winding lanes. The largest lake, which was formed by ancient gravel-digging, is comparable in size with one of the larger Cheshire meres, and a pleasant path encircles it. As they had been all the way south from Cheshire, the Hawthorn were as thick with blossom as I have ever seen them. White campion, in full bloom, was plentiful and, at the edge of the willow swamp, tall plants or hawks' well coming into flower. As we walked round

### The fight for union democracy

Sir,—Trade unionists have come to expect biased accounts of unions' internal democratic procedures. John Torode has compounded these expectations in his Working Brief June 4. First, it is worth pointing out that the method of election for officials in the AUEW was not changed because of ballot rigging.

Woodrow Wyatt himself wrote in his book *The Peril in Our Midst*, published in 1958: "If I were a member of a great trade union, that (AUEW branch ballots) would be the system I would like to have. Although the branch ballots in the AUEW had the blessing of Woodrow Wyatt the postal ballot was introduced in the early 1970s by the Right Wing. It did not have the effect of stifling internal campaigning and enhancing external press and media intervention in elections."

John Torode goes on to say that the AUEW postal ballot is conducted under independent supervision. This is not the case. It is conducted internally, with the General Secretary acting as returning officer, and two

Executive Council members as scrutineers after its conclusion. This error of fact can be forgiven, although it clearly implies that trade unionists can be trusted to run their own ballots. However, the very next sentence of Mr Torode's article contains a complete lie.

The Communist Party in the AUEW does not campaign for a return to "the good old-fashioned system." If Mr Torode had bothered to carry out any research he would have discovered that at the recent AUEW Rules Revision meeting progressive forces, including many Communists, did not support a return to branch ballots.

The fact is that many members of the AUEW are much more worried that the right wing may try to abolish the election of all officials and adopt other anti-democratic practices in line with the EFTU. The progressive forces in the union are much more concerned with actually defending the democratic election of officials.  
R. W. Wright,  
Assistant General Secretary,  
AUEW, London SE15.

the lake, a cuckoo was calling and a cock reed bunting—very handsome with its black head and throat and white collar—perched upon a Hawthorn bush. The first green-veined white butterfly that I had seen this year was on the wing, as well as a brimstone and many orange-tips. On the lake, a pair of mute swans were accompanied by six downy cygnets and, on the bushy island, there were goslings with the Canada geese. The waterfowl were completed by mallard with ducks, a pair of great crested grebes, a tufted duck and, of course, coot. On a sandy beach, a redshank was foraging, and a lovely cock yellow wagtail perched upon the summit of a sapling willow was soon joined by his more sober plumaged mate. From the dense herbage below the tree came a loud cheeping call which puzzled us. A redshank was bobbing close to the sound and a lapwing was not far away. The call suggested a young bird but we finally concluded that it was uttered by the redshank and was the anxiety call which the handbook renders as "chititit." Probably the bird had youngsters hidden in the herbage.  
L. P. SAMUELS.









## Perils on video

OXFORD Polytechnic's enterprising Television Research Unit, which has spent a lot of time disputing the more bizarre statistics circulating about children and video nasties, today launches a major initiative aimed at preparing children to cope with the perils of sexual abuse. "Strong Kids, Safe Kids," released last year, is an American video film of the same name, produced by Paramount, which has been radically revised by the unit on behalf of the distributors, CIC Video, to make it more suitable for a British audience.

The unit was asked by CIC to survey reaction to viewings of the video laid on for professionals involved in child care and education, parents, and some children. Reactions were tested by questionnaire and in discussion. Responses were mixed, some viewers disliking — or being embarrassed by — the American approach and others impressed by the serious intentions of the film.

The original makes use of such children's television favourites as the Fox and Yogi Bear to get its very

serious message across. As a final psychologist who saw the film commented: "Sexual abuse is emerging as more prevalent than previously realised, so the film is a timely approach to a topic that is difficult for many people to discuss."

The British version has taken account of many of the criticisms thrown up by the survey. It introduces some of the American material through Sara Greene, a presenter well known to British viewers, and through a group of British school children. It directs the programme very much at children themselves, although always with the assumption that children will be watching with adults, either parents or teachers, present, and that they will be able to turn to them in order to discuss what they have seen.

"Ideally," says Rev Brian Brown, head of the TRU, "we would like children to watch the film several times and discuss the ideas it is presenting." If the film is shown in the home, he recommends that it should be shown to parents first, so that follow-up discussion can take place at home as well as in the classroom. It is vital, he thinks, that the message of the film about what is permissible, what should never be kept secret, and how children can protect themselves from abuse and abduction, should be reinforced by adults children know well.

The video is quite explicit about what sexual abuse actually involves. It is accompanied by a booklet, prepared by Dr David Pithers, director of studies at the National Children's Home, who also advised on the editing of the film.

The film is available to schools and parents, price £9.95 plus VAT, from Oxford Polytechnic TRU, Videospace Ltd, 69 Flompton Road, London E10.

### Parents join in protest

FOUR significant educational developments have come

from Gloucestershire in the last two months. PAGE Parents for the Advancement of Gloucestershire Education — was formed. Gloucestershire secondary heads made a joint public protest about the shortage of staff and equipment for their schools. A member of PAGE, Mrs Sarah Clee Cadman, was co-opted as a parent representative on to Gloucestershire Education Committee. Less obviously educational, in the May county elections, the Conservative group lost control for the first time this century. Local parents do not believe it was accidental that some councillors strongly opposed to comprehensive reorganisation are no longer on the council.

"The silent majority among the heads, the parents, and the electorate is making itself heard," said Mrs Cadman. "And the message is — 'don't neglect education.'"

### A cure for nerves

STUDENTS at Nottingham University are being offered an hypnotic solution to exam time blues. A local hypnotist is offering specially reduced rates to students seeking relief from exam nerves as final approaches.

Trevor Findley, a certified hypnotist and recent graduate of Loughborough University's social psychology department, is offering students consultations at just 25 a session to help students "be at their best on the day of the exam."

During the sessions subjects are put into a trance by a method that concentrates their attention on the hypnotist's voice, then suggestions are made to help subjects overcome their exam fears. "Hypnotism is especially useful for calming nerves," said Mr Findley. "This year's winner of TV's Mastermind put his success down to hypnosis."

But a tutor in educational psychology at Nottingham University, Andy Miller, says that while "hypnotism is quite useful for relaxing



## Industrial designs on tap

SHAMEEN JIVRAJ, 23, the only female student in the third year industrial design course at the Central School of Art and Design in London, is seen with the bath taps and shower head unit she made using ceramic disks, rather than traditional washers. With her is Nick Colsey, 22, whose blueprints, developed with the assistance of British Aerospace at a cost of £2,000, incorporate a gyrostabiliser to keep the image steady.

Their products will be on view at the school's end-of-course show on June 29 and July 1-3 with exhibits by students from other departments: textiles, jewellery, theatrical design, ceramics, and art and design. Careers advisers and school-leavers are invited to the last two days.

The school has 600 pupils. The theatre design course is

especially prized since the students collaborate with professionals at Covent Garden, the National Theatre, and have the chance to mount their creations at the school's own Jeannette Cochrane Theatre.

Degree and diploma shows are in full swing around the country this month, from Aberdeen College of Commerce (June 17 to 21) to Torquay's College of Arts and Technology (June 24 to 26). The Royal College of Art's show has finished, but a 216-page catalogue, Graduates 1985, has been published, price £2.

Design Shows Calendar is a comprehensive catalogue produced by Design Magazine and free to qualified readers. Send large SAE to Design Magazine, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).

### Learning to enjoy books

TEACHING Literature can often result in destroying it: a paradox that has led Doris Lessing, among others, to suggest recently that schools might do better leaving fiction alone altogether. But what is at question here is not discussing fiction as such but the practice

of doing this badly. Better ways are available if only more teachers could get to hear of them; something that now becomes possible with the publication of Teaching Literature: Nine to Fourteen (Oxford University Press, 1985).

Authors Michael Benton and Geoff Fox have written a practical guide to classroom practice that could hardly be bettered. In just over 150 pages they consider numerous ingenious ways of working with various texts in a manner that is infectious enthusiasm as well as authoritative.

Suggestions for individual book titles abound, together with tips on reading aloud and ways of involving children. The aim throughout is to shift the emphasis from teaching which stresses critical analysis and value judgments towards the type of classroom activity that encourages the free expression of personal responses — something especially important in those years before anyone need start worrying about how best to please O level examiners where literature is concerned, which is another story altogether.

### City helps with nursery needs

IF YOU live in Liverpool and are the parent of under-fives, you will be pleased to hear that your children will have access to some form of pre-school provision before they reach statutory school age. Which is certainly not true of the rest of the country.

Liverpool is unusual in that the Education Committee has a sub-committee devoted to the needs of pre-school children — an area given low priority in many authorities. Parents' views are sought by the sub-committee and, when possible, within the financial restraints, are met. Thus the demand for more nursery schools has led to a building programme of six new nursery classes every year.

There was also an overwhelming demand for information, help, and guidance on the multiplicity of pre-school services available for the under-fives. This has now been

produced as a directory covering nursery schools, and day-care centres, playgroups, child minding, nurseries and creche facilities as well as welfare rights, educational opportunities for parents, recreational facilities, library services, health clinics, voluntary associations, and so on. While similar kinds of publications have been produced in other authorities, none goes into so much detail on each category or covers such a wide field.

Copies of the Directory of Pre-School Facilities in Liverpool are available free of charge from the Community Liaison Officer, PO Box 88, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L69 2DH.

### Sports day bookie

MR MICHAEL McMANUS expects to do brisk business next month with the punters at the "Sports Day" bookie.

He has become a school sports day bookmaker. He believes it is an idea which could be a certain winner with other unathletic teachers who are stuck with the thankless task of controlling the crowd and, against all odds, whipping up enthusiasm at the annual school sports.

His answer is to open a book. He gives his 11 to 16-year-old pupils a chance to pick the winners in every event — and walks away with a return which would leave his cigar-chewing, loud-speaking colleagues at Epsom feeling rather flat.

Mr McManus, deputy head of Woodside School, Leeds, is satisfied if he gets the attention of his pupil punters. "It certainly interests the ones who would otherwise disappear into the bushes," he said yesterday.

It also becomes a practical lesson in the folly of gambling. The children rapidly realise that there is only one winner in the bushes. No money changes hands. Lucky punters can expect, at best, a Mars bar — or a mention at the sports prize-giving. "A kid might guess on 10 of

the races," Mr McManus said, "and if he gets more than a couple right he is doing well. If you can't actually run you can take an interest in who might win. It is a different idea but a practical one — and it has made life a lot easier for the people who are not blowing the whistle and organising the sports."

Mr McManus is not much of a gambler himself. He has a bet on the Grand National — and, each year, he loses.

### The film of the book

"HOW to Kill Novels" is the topic of Dr Jonathan Miller's evening lecture at the Strawberry Hill Arts & Heritage Summer School from July 22 to August 3 at St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Richmond. He will discuss the problem of translating novels into film and television.

Other speakers will include John Barton of the RSC, who will give a Shakespeare masterclass and Michael Holroyd, official biographer of George Bernard Shaw.

The ten courses offered include Literary London, which centres on how poets have been inspired by the city, especially its graveyards; The Film of the Book, which compares six novels including Wuthering Heights and Sons and Lovers with their treatment on film; The Great Century of French Art, an analysis of painters from David to Courtauld Galleries; and Music Appreciation, featuring the baroque period to mark the 300th anniversary of the births of Bach and Handel.

The school costs £170 for residents or can be attended on a daily basis. Details from John Iddon, St Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Richmond, TW1 4SX (01-892 0051 ext 292).

Contributors: John Fairhall, Nick Holdsworth, Ann Hills, Julia Haydon, Michael McManus, Nicholas Tucker.

## NAPIER COLLEGE

A Scottish Central Institution  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

### SENIOR LECTURER 'A'

### LECTURER 'A' IN LANGUAGES

Salary: £12,777-£14,184 (bar) - £16,104 (Senior Lecturer 'A')  
£8,688-£12,777 (bar) - £13,716 (Lecturer 'A')

The person appointed will play a leading role in the teaching of French or German to business related post-graduate degree and higher diploma courses. The Senior Lecturer would assist in the administration of the Department and of courses.

Applicants should hold a good Honours Degree in an appropriate language(s) and have relevant teaching, business, industrial or administrative experience.

An appointment will be made at either Senior Lecturer or Lecturer 'A' level.

Closing date: June 21, 1985.

### DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

### LECTURER 'A'

Salary: £8,688-£12,777 (bar) - £13,716

Required to support the new Mathematics with technology degree course.

Applicants should hold an honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or an equivalent professional qualification and demonstrate an interest in Applied Mechanics/Vibration/Reliability.

The successful candidate will be expected to have or to be prepared to read for a Higher Degree.

Application form and further particulars available from: Administrative Officer (Personnel) Napier College, 219 Colinton Road, Edinburgh EH14 1DJ. Tel: (031) 447 7070, extension 274.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Central Area of Community Education  
SIKH FAMILY HISTORY PROJECT  
North Hulme Community Education Centre

### Community Education Workers

Burnham 1 £5,910-£10,512 full-time

Post 1 - Full-time, 15 hours per week

Post 2 - Part-time, 15 hours per week

The Sikh Family History Project has collected materials portraying the history of the Sikh community in Manchester and it is intended that such materials should be developed as a resource for both Sikh and non-Sikh communities.

You should have extensive knowledge of the Sikh Community and of Punjabi and an experience of Community Education work and the production of teaching materials.

Further information and application forms are obtainable from: Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area Office, 9 Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester M14 5BY (061-224 2512). Closing date: June 28, 1985.

## MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of race, ethnic or national origin, disability, age up to 65, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants

## DORSET INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

THE DORSET INSTITUTE IS ONE OF THE LEADING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY  
Department of Tourism, Recreation and Field Sciences

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

### RECREATIONAL BOATING ACCIDENTS: SERC CASE STUDENTSHIP

The above studentship is available in collaboration with Pulse Wessex Limited of Salisbury for research into the use of small prototype safety devices in recreational boating accidents and may last for a period of three years. Applicants should possess or be expected to gain a good honours degree in an appropriate discipline (which may be either science or social science based), and will be expected to register for a higher degree of the CMAA. An interest in recreational boating would be an advantage.

The project is to commence in September 1985, and is directed by Dr. R. P. J. Brown. The award, which is jointly funded, will be at least to the value of £5,000 p.a.

For further details and an application form, please contact: Mrs. J. Bennett, Tel: 01262 8200, Room 22, Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 8BZ. Tel: (0262) 584111, ext. 302. Closing date: 28 June 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

A Research Assistant is required to work on a project investigating Decision Analysis Aids to Examining. The work which requires the use of dedicated computer workstations involves the development, use, and evaluation of software to assist people making critical decisions in the selection of a career path. The successful candidate should have a relevant graduate qualification and a knowledge of FORTRAN and some knowledge of examination procedures and statistical work would be advantageous. One research assistant already in post. The appointment is for a senior person to assist in the development of the project and to develop the work in response to the requirements of examiners, in close co-operation with the first researcher.

The position is for two years, with the possibility of extension. The salary is £7,200-£12,150 p.a. (scale 1984). The post is funded by the Secretary General's Office, University of Oxford, and is a permanent position. The successful candidate will be offered a double desk bus fully equipped with educational micro computers, software and micro electronics.

Applications are invited from energetic and imaginative lecturers with experience in use of IT in education and in teaching adults. The post will involve the design and delivery of educational activities on IT to staff in a range of subject areas in the local community. A current car driving licence and a willingness to drive a bus is essential. Driver training will be provided. Prospective applicants who are currently based in an educational institution may wish to explore the possibility of secondment. The posts are initially to March, 1986.

Salary scale: Lecturer II £8,595-£13,137 p.a. inclusive of London allowance.

Further details and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, South Bank Polytechnic, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-428 8098, extension 2355 and 2361. Closing date: June 25, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## UNIVERSITY OF KENT

AT CANTERBURY

### Lecturer in International Relations

Applications are invited from candidates specialising in any branch of International Relations. In addition, an ability and willingness to teach in other areas of Politics, especially comparative Politics would be an advantage.

Salary: will be on the scale £7,180 to £14,125 per annum but the appointment will not be made above the seventh point of the scale.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mr J. E. Bell, Secretary of Faculties and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NT, not later than Friday, 28th June 1985. Please quote reference number A39/85/G.

## LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

Department of Business Studies  
LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS POLICY/CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR  
LIVSL: £7,548-£14,061 (Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates, who will be able to contribute to the Department's existing undergraduate and BTEC teaching. Ideally candidates will have experience of teaching and will be able to help develop the curriculum and research in business policy. Previous applicants will automatically be re-considered.

Closing date: Friday, 28th June, 1985.

### Department of Physics

### TEMPORARY LECTURER II

£7,548-£10,251

Required from September, 1985 to August, 1986 to lecture up to second year degree level.

Experience in digital measurement techniques would be advantageous but not essential. Departmental Research groups in Molecular Biophysics and Acoustics are supported strongly by the Polytechnic and by SERC grants and collaboration with one of these will be encouraged.

Informal enquiries may be made to Dr. J. P. Baldwin, Head of Department on 051-207 3581, ext 2057.

Closing date: Monday, 1st July, 1985.

### Department of Sport and Recreation Studies

### RESEARCH ASSISTANTS (2 posts)

£5,175

Applications are invited for two research assistantship posts in a project concerned with exercise regimes and back pain syndrome. The research is collaborative between Dr. T. Reilly at the Polytechnic and Dr. J. D. G. Troup at the Royal Liverpool Hospital for a period of three years. Candidates should have a good background in either Sports Science, Ergonomics or Biomechanics. Successful applicants will have opportunity to register for a higher degree.

Closing date: Friday, 28th June, 1985.

For further particulars and an application form, contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 5UX, telephone: 051-207 3581, ext 2518/2519.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sexual status or disability.

## MOBILE CENTRE OF EXPERTISE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC/OPEN COLLEGE OF SOUTH LONDON

### TWO LECTURERS

Reference: OCO1

Following the award of an education Support Grant from the DES, an exciting project is being established to assist the promotion of Information Technology across the non-advanced further education curriculum within the Open College Federation of South London. The Centre is an innovative project based on a double decker bus fully equipped with educational micro computers, software and micro electronics.

Applications are invited from energetic and imaginative lecturers with experience in use of IT in education and in teaching adults. The post will involve the design and delivery of educational activities on IT to staff in a range of subject areas in the local community. A current car driving licence and a willingness to drive a bus is essential. Driver training will be provided. Prospective applicants who are currently based in an educational institution may wish to explore the possibility of secondment. The posts are initially to March, 1986.

Salary scale: Lecturer II £8,595-£13,137 p.a. inclusive of London allowance.

Further details and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, South Bank Polytechnic, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-428 8098, extension 2355 and 2361. Closing date: June 25, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### SENIOR TUTOR: WORD PROCESSING AND COMPUTER TRAINING

A Senior Tutor is required to run word processing and computer courses for business studies and secretarial students and to develop a new range of short courses for office workers and administrators.

The successful candidate is likely to have a technical qualification at degree level or equivalent, plus a teacher's qualification and teaching experience.

For an application form please telephone Ros Skinner or Tony Perry on 01-837 4481.

Pittman Central College, 154 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5AL.

(Olman)

## Head of Department of Accounting and Finance

Grade IV £17,397 - £19,170 p.a.

## Bristol Polytechnic

Bristol Polytechnic's Faculty of Accounting, Business and Management Studies has gained an excellent reputation for the high standard it has consistently achieved in the field of higher education.

In order to maintain those standards, we are now seeking a qualified Accountant with a broad blend of academic and professional experience to head up the Department of Accounting and Finance.

To be considered you should be a member of one of the major accounting bodies and have a thorough practical and theoretical understanding of the subject area. You must also be able to support strong leadership qualities with an established background in research, consultancy and teaching in at least one sphere of accounting and finance. Experience of senior post in public sector higher education would be an advantage.

For further details and an application form, returnable by 28 June 1985, please contact the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol. Tel. Bristol 656261, ext. 216 or 217. Please quote Ref. No. 116 in all communications.

## Nene College Northampton

Two senior Academic posts have become vacant through retirements, offering an opportunity for some reorganisation of services. Applicants should be graduates with an honours degree in Business Studies and have experience in Academic Libraries.

### Reader Services Librarian

Salary L11 £7,548 - £12,099

The post holder will coordinate the provision of services to staff and students and will, in addition, be expected to form links with Faculty activities in an appropriate discipline.

### Technical Services Librarian

Salary L11 £7,548 - £12,099

The post holder will coordinate and supervise the operation of technical services in the library (book automation) and will, in addition, be expected to develop and maintain links with Faculty activities in an appropriate discipline. Both post holders must be willing to contribute enthusiastically to the development of our User Education Programme, and have an interest in automated systems.

Application forms and further particulars — telephone Mr. M. Wilson, Head of Learning Resources, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL (0604) 715000, extension 208.

CLOSING DATE FOR COMPLETED APPLICATIONS — 26 JUNE, 1985.

## HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE

of Higher Education

### School of Applied Social Studies

### MENTAL HANDICAP Senior Lecturer

Applications are invited for this key post, which includes responsibility for the day-to-day running of the Centre for the Mentally Handicapped. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and delivery of educational activities on IT to staff in a range of subject areas in the local community. A current car driving licence and a willingness to drive a bus is essential. Driver training will be provided. Prospective applicants who are currently based in an educational institution may wish to explore the possibility of secondment. The posts are initially to March, 1986.

Salary scale: Lecturer II £8,595-£13,137 p.a. inclusive of London allowance.

Further details and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, South Bank Polytechnic, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-428 8098, extension 2355 and 2361. Closing date: June 25, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

### BIOLOGY Lecturer II/ Senior Lecturer

Applications are invited from well qualified biologists to teach various aspects of Biology, including molecular biology and population genetics, to honours degree level. Research and consultancy activities are encouraged.

L2: £7,548 - £12,099  
L1: £11,175 - £13,137 (incl. Ld)

Further particulars and application forms from: The Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT. Tel. 0482 645200. Closing date: 25th June 1985

## UNIVERSITY OF KENT

AT CANTERBURY

### Lecturer in Electronic Engineering

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Electronic Engineering, transferable from 1st October, 1985. Applicants should preferably have research interests in optical fibre communications although candidates with interests in other areas of digital communications will also be considered. The salary will be in the range £7,500 to £14,925 (subject to review). Apply by letter giving a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, to: Mr. I. R. Stone, Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NH. Upon receipt of an application further details of the post will be sent. The closing date for applications is Friday, 21st June, 1985. Please quote reference M1/BS/G.

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE SAFARIS

to balance existing team for children's English language courses in Surrey, 21st July to 22nd August. Good French and some teaching experience essential.

Phone Pamela Phillips on 01-435 8207 (24 hours) or 01-435 4616. This post falls within section 7 (2) of the S.D.A.

## TEESSIDE POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

### LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS ORGANISATION

Applications are invited for a post in Business Organisation within the Department of Business and Professional Studies. Candidates must be graduates with an honours degree in Business Studies and have experience in the area of industrial and managerial economics, banking and public sector finance would be of particular interest. Postgraduate experience and commitment to research and/or industrial and commercial experience would be an advantage. Candidates with interests in the application of information technology would be welcomed.

### LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN ECONOMICS (Two Posts)

Applications are invited for two posts in the field of economics within the Department of Business and Professional Studies. Candidates must be graduates with an honours degree in Economics. Candidates with interests in the area of industrial and managerial economics, banking and public sector finance would be of particular interest. Postgraduate experience and commitment to research and/or industrial and commercial experience would be an advantage. Candidates with interests in the application of information technology would be welcomed.

### LECTURER II or SENIOR LECTURER in ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited for one post in Accountancy. This successful candidate may be a graduate and/or professionally qualified. Teaching experience is essential and competence in the application of information technology would be of particular interest. A computer knowledge and/or industrial and commercial experience would be of value. Candidates with interests in the application of information technology would be welcomed.

Appointments in the business organisation and economics posts will be at Lecturer II level and the maximum salary on commencement will be £12,099 per annum.

Applicants may be made at either Lecturer II or Senior Lecturer level but the successful applicant will be expected to take up appointment as soon as possible.

Closing date for applications: 1st July, 1985.

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

Application forms and further particulars available from: The Personnel Officer, Teesside Polytechnic, 150 Victoria Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 3BA. Telephone (0462) 218121, extension 4114.

## Norfolk

## WYMONDHAM COLLEGE

### ADMINISTRATOR

SO2 £10,404 - £11,025

Wymondham College is a secondary all-ability co-educational boarding school with an excellent all round record of achievement. It is just outside the pleasant market town of Wymondham and 14 miles south of the attractive Cathedral City of Norwich. The 'Broads' and the Norfolk coast are within easy reach.





The high price of sandwiches

THE NATIONAL Association of Head Teachers' conference decision to charge pupils for eating their own sandwiches in school at lunchtime in order to raise money for extra teachers is a worrying indication of their present identity crisis. Throughout the week reports of their debates reveal an uncertainty as to whether to support the teachers (from whom they dissociate themselves) or the government. It would be reassuring to think that this body would recognise and clearly condemn the desperate ravages to the education service caused by government economic policies. Instead, they come up with this mean and retrograde proposal to cover up the government's abdication of responsibility by a back-door levy.

The Headteachers' conference this year has done little for the public image of teaching. I fear, but a lot to strengthen the arguments of teacher trade unionists. — Yours sincerely, Peter Tippetts, NAS/UEW, Hampshire Federation, 90 Winchester Street, Boleley.

Element of exaggeration in pay scales

THERE WAS an element of exaggeration in the pay scales for police recruits quoted by P. G. Habley (June 4). He appears to assume that all police recruits are married officers, living in their own houses and drawing maximum limit rent allowances. This is very far from the case.

Single officers with less than five years' service, and below the age of 30, receive a flat rate rent allowance which is only one half of the maximum limit or, as in the Metropolitan Police, reside in police section houses. P. G. Habley has included the Metropolitan's London allowance (a non-pensionable and London weighting (added to take account of rent allowance) in his calculation of a Metropolitan recruit's pay, but has left London weighting for teachers out of the equation. Curious mathematics!

Having said this, there is no doubt that the police recruit is better paid than a

scale 1 teacher at the outset of his career; but why do the teachers keep making this comparison? They are certainly not comparing like with like. To put it bluntly, the police officer is a professional, the teacher is not. The police officer is a member of the police force, the teacher is not. The police officer is a member of the police force, the teacher is not. The police officer is a member of the police force, the teacher is not.

played in a job which requires them to maintain 24-hour cover, 7 days a week, through rotating shift duties. They have just 20 days' annual leave each year, and they work a 40-hour week. They are subject to the most rigid code of discipline of any occupation in civilian life and restrictions are placed on their private lives that would not be tolerated or justified in any other occupation.

The Police Federation has in its membership many thousands of officers who are themselves parents of school age children and students. They, therefore, share a common interest in wishing to see the teachers' efforts to secure fair pay and conditions rewarded with success. Yours faithfully, Peter Tanner, Police Federation of England and Wales, 15-17 Langley Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

played in a job which requires them to maintain 24-hour cover, 7 days a week, through rotating shift duties. They have just 20 days' annual leave each year, and they work a 40-hour week. They are subject to the most rigid code of discipline of any occupation in civilian life and restrictions are placed on their private lives that would not be tolerated or justified in any other occupation.

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A joyful return to study

I WOULD like to join the discussion aroused by the recent article (Ambrose, April 22) on the anguish of "being over 50". The respondent (Allen, April 30) who described her new-found joy in returning to study is typical of a growing number of people who find new interest and stimulation in learning in later life.

I am in daily contact with hundreds of older adults who are students in this polytechnic (Mrs Allen is one of them) who have found a whole new world opening up for them through learning. The route for many of them takes the form of an initial counselling session at our guidance unit (Educational Guidance for Adults), then, if a woman, on to a New Opportunities for Women course (as Mrs Allen did), or directly to a preparatory course designed to acquire older students with study methods and to give them an opportunity to find out if they like to study by actually making a start; then possibly following this by becoming an associate student, testing the water by putting one toe in, and taking one subject from a degree programme; then eventually making an informed choice to enrol on either a part-time or a full-time degree.

This polytechnic (like others) considers it has a special responsibility to provide continuing education routes for older adults who may never have tasted the joy of study. The rewards for staff are beyond measure.

Women who have like your correspondent, often spend years anticipating the needs of their family can be rejuvenated by taking on the role of a student and focusing attention on affairs beyond the confines of the home, and at the same time recognising their own needs and individuality. Men, too, are in need of stimulus when the demands of full-time work cease. — Yours sincerely, Ruth Michaels, The Hatfield Polytechnic, College Lane, Hatfield.

Who assesses the assessors?

MUCH has been said recently on the question of teacher assessment and many sensible people would endorse the union view that teacher incompetence is restricted to a very small minority within the profession.

However, having experienced H.M.I. and L.E.A. inspections, both directly and through the reports of colleagues, I am left wondering if teacher incompetence is the real problem within the profession.

It is quite amazing that people who spend their working lives doing an inadequate job, as opposed to incompetent job, can rise to the occasion and become accepted assessors and pass with flying colours only to recede after the event into former ways.

To be effective any assessment system must have features which will highlight and deal with this problem area. I accept that the reasons for teacher inadequacy are very varied but the potential for improvement is clearly seen in the inspections going on today.

On the question of who will make the assessment it must be recognised that H.M.I., L.E.A.s and senior management in schools already do an inadequate job of this. (Otherwise, why change?) They must, therefore, accept responsibility in some part for the current situation which is deemed unsatisfactory. How can we now have confidence in these people as the assessors of the future?

Finally, any assessment which confines itself to the performance of teachers in academic subject lessons and ignores all of the other aspects of their responsibilities is doomed to failure. Teacher inadequacy in pastoral and administrative work, for example, can have a devastating effect on the education of young people. — S. W. Bache, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.

Corporal punishment: the different attitudes at Strasbourg and Westminster

THE EDUCATION (Corporal Punishment) Bill now being considered by the House of Lords is the Government's (absolutely) response to the February, 1982 judgement of the European Court of Human Rights in *Campbell and Cosans*, a case which arose from complaints filed with the European Human Rights Commission in the mid-1970s.

This timetable moved your leading article of June 1 to suggest unflattering parallels between the Council of Europe's processes for the international legal protection of human rights and the unreformed Court of Chancery. But to attribute the Jarndyde aspects of Strasbourg litigation to "Britain's current procedural relationship to the European Court" with the corollary that incorporation of the Convention into UK domestic law will solve

the problem, is unfortunately to over-simplify the cause of our recurring "little international difficulties". The corporal punishment issue is a complex one with which you illustrated your own thesis in an excellent case in point.

Because the *Campbell and Cosans* applicants had not exhausted any effective local remedy for their complaints, they could approach the commission without more ado. After a six-year legal process (roughly par for the Strasbourg course) they secured a judgement in which the sole dissent was the ex officio British member of the court. The dissent, it is probably fair to say, was grounded in the British judge's sympathies towards the peculiar proclivities and organisation of our insular schooling system.

In proceedings before the commission in 1978/79 the Labour Government had objected to the admissibility of both *Campbell and Cosans* on the ground that the (separate) applicants had not exhausted available Scottish remedies. Labour's arguments, while they spoke volumes for the party's sometimes pretended commitment to the cause of human rights, were fanciful and readily disposed of.

Take, again, corporal punishment qua degrading treatment (Art. 3 of the Convention). In *Campbell and Cosans* both the commission and court could side-step this issue, since neither applicant complained of actual infliction of corporal punishment on her child, but it is prominently raised in an application found admissible 15 months ago in a decision which the Commission has subsequently indicated its decision of March 6, 1985 on the admissibility of Appli-

cation No. 9119/80, *Townsend v UK* as establishing "the absence of an effective remedy under English law against the treatment of a pupil".

The March, 1984 admissibility decision explains that before approaching the commission the earlier applicant had brought unsuccessful (civil) UK proceedings against the Hereford and Worcester local education authority and its headteacher. The County Court decided that the English law on assault permitted a male headteacher to cane a young woman of 16 in front of another male teacher impeded for the purpose as an official "witness".

Because the Convention is not part of English law, the County Court was precluded from considering whether caning amounted to degrading treatment in terms of Art.

3. But had that question been locally justiciable, would it not probably have exposed the same judicial attitudes as surfaced in *Strasbourg* (in *Tyrer*, in 1978) when the British judge was the sole dissenter from a decision condemning the Isle of Man's use of the birch?

If the young woman whose assault claim failed in the County Court in 1981 had been procedurally obliged to litigate a claim of degrading treatment through to the highest UK tribunal, she would probably still be waiting to hear from the House of Lords. Add to that the half a century typically involved in the Strasbourg process, and the result would be truly worthy of Bleak House.

Our problems at Strasbourg mainly reflect the Common Law's inadequacy in a few disparate areas.

To the extent that the social and administrative preconceptions at the root of these difficulties are shared by the judiciary, incorporation of the Convention into domestic UK law cannot magically remove their source. It is merely likely to protract their individual resolution. The case for the right of individual petition to Strasbourg. It might even gratuitously encourage those xenophobes - loudly heard during the House of Commons debate on the second reading of the Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill, for example - who would wish us to follow the Isle of Man into denying our citizens that right of individual petition. — Yours faithfully, Karen Warwick, Mobey Court, Studley Road, London, SW4.

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**ilea** Inner London Education Authority

**LEARNING RESOURCES BRANCH**  
Centre for Learning Resources  
275 Kennington Lane,  
London SE11

**Assistant Director**  
(Administration and Provision Division)  
Salary Range: £17,070-£18,930  
Plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The Assistant Director is responsible directly to the Director of Learning Resources Branch for the management of the Administration and Provision Division (comprising over 120 staff) and for the administration of the Branch as a whole. Applicants should be able to demonstrate extensive and successful managerial experience at a senior level and have a thorough knowledge of the Authority's administrative procedures. They should have the ability to lead a large number of administrative and professional staff covering a wide range of disciplines and be familiar with budgeting and personnel functions.

**Suitable for job sharing.** Further details are available from the Personnel Services Division (EC/Estab 181), Room 366, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. (Please enclose an S.A.E.). Closing date for the return of completed applications is 25/6/85. ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

**GRANVILLE COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC**

**COURSE CO-ORDINATOR**  
Senior Lecturer  
**COURSE TUTOR**  
Lecturer I  
**ASSOCIATE LECTURER**  
Part-time (0.5) Lecturer II

Required as soon as possible for a Preparatory Course for Black Students providing access to Sheffield City Polytechnic. This course commences in September 1985. The Course Co-ordinator will be responsible for the overall operation of the course and will provide teaching input. The Course Tutor will have primary responsibility for the delivery of the course. The Associate Lecturer will have the responsibility for liaison work with Polytechnic staff, and for guidance and tutorial work with the students.

Sheffield City Council sees this course as an important part of its commitment to developing career anti-racist policies for post-16 education in the City. It would expect the postholders to share this commitment. Students successfully completing the course will be guaranteed entry to degree level courses at Sheffield City Polytechnic. Applicants should have some experience of teaching relevant to these areas, but an ability to respond positively and imaginatively to the needs of black students will be more important than subject-related experience. Because of the nature of the course, applications will be especially welcomed from black people. The Course Tutor's post will be suitable for job sharing.

**APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM TEACHERS' DIVISION, SHEFFIELD EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 67, LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD S1 1AL. CLOSING DATE 26 JUNE 1985.**

**ETHNIC MINORITIES/COMMUNITY CAREERS PROJECT**  
This project has recently completed its pilot phase and is now to be expanded from three workers to seven under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 1985. The aim of the project is to work with minority ethnic groups in Sheffield on issues relating to equal opportunities in education, training and employment. Some of the issues identified as requiring urgent attention include: the development of ethnic careers education programmes; work with women from minority groups; work with local employers and work within the careers service itself to develop a more multicultural and anti-racist approach. A Co-ordinator will be appointed to oversee the project and applications are now sought for two careers advisers/community workers.

**SOS 25852-259114**  
Required to develop school and college-based work and to promote community self-help groups in the employment field. Some direct counselling of clients from minority groups will be involved, as will visits to local employers to develop links with the project. Applicants must preferably have experience and qualifications in at least one of the following fields: careers work, community work, teaching, training, etc. For further information if required telephone Zahed Hamid or Janet Angus on 754544.

**APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (POSTHOLDING), LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD S1 1AL. CLOSING DATE 26 JUNE 1985.**

**SENIOR TUTOR**  
**OPEN LEARNING CENTRE**  
**HIGH TECHNOLOGY**  
to £18,000 + car Home Counties

A major British high technology group is extending the establishment of Staff College facilities to enable technical personnel at the many operational sites to take advantage of the latest developments in distance learning.

To assist the newly appointed Manager in the operation of this exciting project, the Group now requires an energetic, top-flight professional Tutor with either a higher educational or an industrial background. The role will entail not only the evaluation of current distance learning material to meet internal needs, but also managing the production of new material, the establishment of curricula and the development of an enlightened tutorial function.

Applicants are likely to be graduates with high level teaching experience in electronics or computer science. In-depth knowledge of a topic such as signal processing, V.L.S.I. design, silicon technology, opto-electronics, robotics, microwave or real time engineering would be advantageous, together with some industrial exposure. This is seen as an exceptional career opportunity, either for the committed educationalist or for those who may wish to move into a broader industrial sphere in due course.

The remuneration package includes assistance with relocation expenses.

Applications in confidence to J. M. Selby: **PETER NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATES LTD.** Specialised Selection Consultants, 16 Redway Street, London SW1P 4DD. Tel: 01-821 6229 (or evenings 0812 525161).

**TEFL**  
**NORTH ITALY**  
First/Second Services are looking for  
**EXPERIENCED TEFL TEACHERS**  
for posts in Turin/Milan/Brescia and Genoa from September 1985 to June 1986 with the possibility of renewal. The successful candidates are likely to:

- Be aged between 25 and 40
- Have a degree and TEFL Certificate (RSA or equivalent)
- Have at least two years experience of teaching EFL training
- Have the ability to use their own initiative in coping with problems in the field.

A good salary plus living allowance is offered to the right people. Please apply in your own hand-writing, indicating the city you would prefer, and enclosing c.v., photograph and reference from previous employers to: **FIRST/SECOND SERVICES LTD., 7 New Concordia Wharf, Mill Street, London SE1 2BA.** Applications must be received by 18th June 1985, and only those fulfilling the above requirements will be taken into consideration. Short-listed applicants will be invited to attend an interview at our London office in mid-July.

**university college of swansea**

**Senior Research Assistants**

Applications are invited for two post-doctoral Senior Research Assistants in the Royal Society Research Unit. The Unit's research is concerned with investigating the properties of gas phase ions using a wide variety of experimental techniques. Studies of the mechanisms, energetics and kinetics of reactions of polyatomic ions and of neutral ion-molecule reactions are carried out using high resolution, ion-kinetic energy spectrometers. An argon-ion laser, CO2 laser, and a tunable dye laser are available for photoassociation studies.

The commencing salaries will be in the range £7800 per annum (at age 35) to £9200 per annum, plus US\$2000 benefits and the appointments will be for periods up to two years in the first instance.

Additional information may be obtained from Professor J. H. Beynon, FRSC, Tel. (0792) 252298, but further particulars and application forms (2 copies) must be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to which they should be returned by Monday, June 24th, 1985.

**Adviser - Craft Design and Technology - Ref. E5346**

**Soulbury H/T Group 9**  
**£15,792 to £17,112 p.a.**  
**plus £1,038 London Allowance**

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the post of Adviser, Craft, Design and Technology. The successful applicant will have experience of in-service training work and curriculum development, as well as some experience of administration.

Drive and enthusiasm will be looked for in promoting new approaches to work in Craft, Design and Technology. The postholder will have a keen interest in, and a proven record of, promoting equal opportunities in this field.

**Education Officer (Continuing Education) - Ref. E535**

**Grade P03 £16,758 to £17,832 p.a. plus £1,017 (L.W. and supplements)**

Applications are invited for the post of Education Officer (Continuing Education). As Head of the Continuing Education Branch, the postholder will be responsible for the overall policy development and management of the Further Education Service, the Youth and Community Service and the Careers Service. Administration of the Council's Major Awards Scheme and Youth Training Scheme also falls under the Branch's Head.

Bring a multicultural background, with clear policies on gender and race equality. We are looking for someone with a clear grasp of and a commitment to these Equal Opportunities policies, who has the enthusiasm, energy and first-class managerial ability to implement them in the field of Continuing Education. The successful applicant will have considerable experience of at least one area within Continuing Education, as well as managerial experience at senior level.

THE ABOVE POSTS ARE RE-ADVERTISEMENTS—PREVIOUS APPLICANTS WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY RECONSIDERED. The posts are not suitable for job sharing.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, King's Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BB, returnable by 5th July. Telephone 01-593 0371 (24-hour Ansafone service). Reference numbers must be quoted.

**London Borough of BRENT**  
Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer

**IT'S UNIQUE**  
**ST. CHRISTOPHER'S COMMUNITY HOME WITH EDUCATION**  
**SCALE 2 TEACHER**

Our 16-plus course is the only pre-vocational course of its type. St. Christopher's is a community home for young people, one of the most difficult boys in London. We don't stop at 16. We offer an individually orientated pre-vocational package of work skills with additional studies and guidance, run by a tight-knit and dedicated team. Due to external promotion, the post of 16-plus tutor will soon be vacant.

We need an enthusiastic individual to co-ordinate and facilitate the disparate educational needs of our client. Experience of City and Guide 365 type work would be an advantage as would a specific interest in computers or health education.

Applications to: Keith Lewis, Assistant Principal (Education) on 01-561 1298.

Salary: Burnham Scale 2 plus £578 London Weighting and £1,110 Responsibility Allowance. Ref: ES21/2E.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer, quoting reference, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Telephone 01-895 5000. Closing date: 26th June 1985.

**HUMBERSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**  
Required for January, 1986

**Head**  
for BAYSGARTH COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, BARROW ROAD, BARTON-ON-HUMBER, SOUTH HUMBERSIDE

1,388 pupils on roll, Burnham Group 12. Age range 11-18. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher which will become vacant following the retirement of the present Head of the School. The successful candidate will be expected to commence duty in January, 1986.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable, upon receipt of a large stamped, addressed envelope, from the Director of Education (H/O Staffing), Humberside Education Committee, 1417 9th Avenue, North Humberside, Lincolnshire LN4 1JH. Applications should be returned not later than Wednesday, 27th July, 1985.

All applications are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of race, religion, sex, marital status, or other considerations. Disabled candidates are encouraged to apply. The successful candidate will be given an interview.

**HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**THE CITY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' UNION**  
**FINANCE OFFICER**

Applications are invited from persons experienced in all aspects of finance to provide financial services, control, reports, advice, confidentially, and to act as a liaison between the Union and the Council. Experience of computerised accounting would be an advantage.

Salary at a point between £7,893 to £9,685 (inclusive) according to age and experience on a scale rising to £11,563 (under review).

Particulars from The Union Administrator, The City University Students' Union, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Closing date: 5th July, 1985.

**VACANCY**  
CLOSING DATE: 3RD JULY 1985

**HEAD OF ENGINEERING - GRADE V**

This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants need not re-apply.

The Department spans Mechanical, Production, Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

You should be of Chartered Engineering status with substantial industrial and F.E. experience and be au fait with Robotics, Computer Technology, Communication Techniques and Computer Aided Drafting, Design and Manufacturing.

Salary: £16,098 - £17,877

For further details and an application form, please contact: Mr A W Hodgson, Staffing Officer, Bradford & Ilkley Community College, Great Horton Road, BRADFORD BD7 1AY West Yorkshire. WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

**Dean of Faculty (Assistant Director)**  
**Faculty of Humanities, Law & Social Science**

The Faculty consists of six departments: English and History; General Studies; History of Art and Design; Languages; Law and Social Science. It involves approximately 170 full-time staff and provides degree and related professional courses in these areas. There is considerable involvement in service work to other faculties.

The position of Dean is at Assistant Director level and accordingly the Dean will be expected to contribute to such cross-Polytechnic management functions as are required by the Director.

Candidates should have extensive teaching in higher education and research experience in a relevant field and be able to provide the leadership appropriate to this senior position. Salary: Vice Principal (Grade 12) £24,394 per annum.

For further particulars and an application form, returnable by 3rd July, 1985, send a self-addressed envelope marked "V132" to The Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 9BB.

Manchester Polytechnic is an equal opportunities employer.

**READING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' UNION**  
**UNION MANAGER**

WHO WILL WORK WITH AND LIAISE BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND STAFF OF THE STUDENTS' UNION

Higher expertise will be used to ensure the efficient management and operation of the Union and to research and suggest changes and developments beneficial to R.U.S.U.

There are 54 full-time and part-time staff employed in shops, bars, catering, travel, welfare, administration, accounts, and portering duties.

Six Heads of Departments and five other members of staff report directly to the Union Manager.

Annual turnover is in excess of £1.5m and the building is in constant use 18 hours a day, seven days a week.

Applicants should have either previous managerial experience in a similar environment or previous experience in the management of a multi-functional organisation similar to that described above.

I.S.C.A., M.B.A., L.P.M. qualifications would be advantageous, but not essential. Salary will be dependent on academic and professional qualifications and experience, but would not be less than £15,000 p.a.

For a detailed job description and application form telephone: 01628 07445 on weekdays 9.30am to 5pm, and 01628 07445 on evenings 6pm to 9pm. Closing date for completed application forms: Monday, 24th June, 1985. Previous applicants need not apply.

**The Polytechnic of North London**

**Appointment of DIRECTOR**

A Director is required in January 1986.

The Polytechnic of North London is a major public sector institution with a wide range of educational and international responsibilities. It also has a particular commitment to the social and economic needs of the inner city.

This post offers complex challenges with positive opportunities.

The salary will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Burnham Committee and is at present £30,915 (inclusive of London Allowance).

Applications from candidates with experience in Education, Industry or Public Service will be welcomed.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Clerk to the Council of Governors, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7 8DB. Closing date for applications: 22 July 1985. PNL is an equal opportunities employer.

**Nene College Northampton**

**Faculty of Art and Design**  
Applications are invited for the post of **Senior Lecturer in Three Dimensional Design**

with specific responsibility for the BTEC Ordinary National Diploma course in Design Crafts.

The Faculty of Art and Design is a Grade V Department with a wide range of courses for both advanced and non-advanced students of which BTEC courses occupy a key part.

The appointee should be both an experienced teacher of three dimensional design and a practising designer in an associated field. Although the present course has a bias towards the traditional, it is expected that the successful appointee would be prepared to develop the work of the department towards the wider field of product design. The post is an exciting and challenging one with a high degree of responsibility.

When the Faculty is full-time it will be available from 1st September, 1985. Particulars and application forms are available from: P. G. Cole, Dean of Faculty, Nene College, St. George's Avenue, Northampton NN2 6AD 0604. Applications should be returned with a self-addressed envelope marked "V1191" to whom they should be returned within 10 days of the advertisement (see please). Salary scale £11,176-£15,128 (per currently colour review).

**SUMMER EFL JOBS**  
**QUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS**

required for **SUMMER COURSES - JULY AND AUGUST**

Qualifications: RSA Dip or similar; Experience: Approx. 2 years; Teaching English to adults; Age range: 25-35 years.

Please apply in writing to: Director of Studies, Bradford & Ilkley Community College, Great Horton Road, Bradford, West Yorkshire. Tel: 01628 07445.



## RESEARCH AT NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC

As part of its continuing commitment to Research and the additional support given by the National Advisory Board, the Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic is seeking to recruit Researchers in the following disciplines: Art (Sculpture); Business Analysis; Mathematics and Statistics; Computing; Accountancy; Economics; Behavioural Science; Health Care (Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy); Chemistry; Applied Consumer Science; Electronic, Power, Mechanical and Materials Engineering and Physics.

A total of 25 posts are available in 21 Research projects are described below. The appointments are for an initial period of two years with a possible extension to three. Applicants for specific posts should normally meet the following criteria:

**RA2/85 Business Analysis.**  
"A Study of the changing role of Manufacturing Management in the development of new manufacturing technology." Research Assistant, Engineering or Business related discipline. Contact Martin Tyson Ext: 3327.

**RA3/85 Maths and Statistics/Operations Management.**  
"Inventory Control Systems for an Expanding Company." Research Assistant. Appropriate discipline with interest in Operational Research. Contact Mr. G. Harding Ext: 3348.

**RA4/85 Maths and Statistics.**  
"Flow-Induced Vibration of Tube Arrays in Heat Exchangers - development of mathematical models." Research Assistant. Mathematics or related discipline. Contact Dr. N. Torkes Ext: 3348.

**RA5/85 Computing and Informatics.**  
Either "Design and Implementation of an Automated Software Testing Tool" or "Design and Implementation of an Interpreter for a High-Level Functional Language." Research Assistant. Specific project will depend upon interest and suitability of candidates. Contact Mr. D. Livingstone Ext: 3347.

**RA6/85 Accounting/Business Analysis.**  
"Information Technology and Management Accounting." Research Assistant. Accountancy, Economics or Business Studies. Contact Mr. R. Dixon Ext: 3321 or Mr. G. Rawlings Ext: 3320.

**RA7/85 Maths and Statistics/Power Engineering.**  
"An Experimental and Theoretical Study of Floating Ring Bearings and their application to large Turbo Generators." Two posts of Research Assistant, Mathematics Graduate to conduct theoretical study plus a Graduate in an appropriate Engineering subject to conduct the experimental study. Contact Dr. G. Hayden Ext: 3348 or Dr. A. Craighead Ext: 3367.

**RA8/85 Economics.**  
"A Study of the Economic Development and Employment Potential of the Local Economy." Research Assistant in Economics or a related discipline. Interest in urban and regional studies. Contact Mr. A. Jenson Ext: 3335.

**RA9/85 Behavioural Science.**  
"Anti-smoking propaganda: its Effectiveness and the Role of Personality and Motivation Factors." Research Assistant. Graduates in Psychology. Contact Dr. D. Watson or Dr. B. Bell Ext: 4444.

**RA10/85 Health Studies.**  
"Assessment Profile to Evaluate Professional Competence in Health Care - Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy." Research Assistant, Science or Social Science Graduate with interest in Health Care or Health practitioners with research or computing experience. Contact Mr. L. Goldstone Ext: 3431 or Miss J. Potts Ext: 3438.

**RA11/85 Chemical and Life Sciences.**  
"Development of Novel Chemical Procedures for Rapid Identification of Micro-Organisms of Medical and Industrial Importance." Research Assistant, Graduate in Chemistry, Biochemistry or Chemical Microbiology. Contact Dr. A.L. James Ext: 3516.

**RA12/85 Chemical and Life Sciences.**  
"Biologically Active Metal Complexes." Research Assistant. Contact Mr. E.S. Raper Ext: 3516.

**RA13/85 Chemical and Life Sciences/Physics.**  
"Raman Spectroscopic Studies of optical fibres and thin films." Research Fellow. Contact D.J. Gardner Ext: 3516.

**RA14/85 Chemical and Life Sciences/Applied Consumer Science.**  
"Novel Synergistic Organometallic Flame Retardants/Smoke and Toxic Gas Suppressants." Research Assistant. Contact Dr. R. Carly Ext: 3546 or Dr. E. Metcalfe Ext: 3511.

**Research Assistant** - should hold or expect to obtain a good honours degree in an appropriate discipline and be willing to register for a higher degree (MPhil or PhD); Research Fellow - should hold a higher degree and preferably some previous research experience; Senior Research Fellow - should hold a higher degree and have previous post graduate research experience.

Where a specific discipline is not mentioned, applicants are welcome from the disciplines covered by the Schools, who will be running the project.

For informal discussions please contact the person named for each project. Telephone Newcastle (0632) 326009.

**RA15/85 Electronic Engineering.**  
"Superficial Design of High Speed Logic Circuits." Research Fellow. Experience and interest in C.A.D. of microwave circuits, computer assisted measurements, electrical and thermal properties of materials. Contact Dr. E. Korolowicz Ext: 3654.

**RA16/85 Electronic/Power Engineering.**  
"Design of a High Speed Logic Circuit." Research Assistant. Experience and interest in C.A.D. of microwave circuits, computer assisted measurements, electrical and thermal properties of materials. Contact Dr. E. Korolowicz Ext: 3654.

**RA17/85 Materials Engineering.**  
Either "Environmental Research on the Mechanical Stability of Silicon Nitride Ceramics" or "Optimisation and Evaluation of Protective Coatings for Turbine Parts in Industrial Gas Turbines." Contact Dr. Data Ext: 3658. Project chosen will depend upon interest and suitability of candidate. Research Fellow.

**RA18/85 Materials Engineering.**  
"Development of Self-Healing Alloys." Research Assistant. Contact Dr. Data Ext: 3658.

**RA19/85 Materials Engineering/Physics.**  
"Development of Self-Healing Alloys as Load Bearing Implant Materials." Research Assistant. Contact Dr. Data Ext: 3658. Research Fellow.

**RA20/85 Power Engineering.**  
"Geometric Modelling using Engineering Features." Two posts of Research Assistant and one Senior Research Fellow. Mechanical production engineering with interest and experience in computer applications desirable. Contact Dr. A.J. McLeod Ext: 3665.

**RA21/85 Physics.**  
"Indium Phosphide based Solar Cells." Research Fellow. Contact Prof. R. Hill Ext: 3650.

**RA22/85 Physics.**  
"Transmission of Power by Light with Photovoltaic Conversion to Electricity at the Point of Use." Research Assistant. Contact Prof. R. Hill Ext: 3650.

**RA23/85 Visual Studies.**  
"Art in a Public Context - Public Sculpture." Research Assistant. Qualified and experienced artist. Contact R.S. Bugg Ext: 3137.

**Salary Ranges:**  
Research Assistant - Researcher 'A' - £25910-£26557  
Research Fellow - Researcher 'B' - £27548-£32093  
Senior Research Fellow - (J1 or SL) - £31175-£32128

Placing on the salary scale is dependent upon qualifications or experience, as appropriate.

For further written details and application forms, returnable 5 July 1985, please call our 24-hour telephone answering service (0632) 323125, or write enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to Mrs Linda Morris, Administrative Assistant (Recruitment), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, to whom completed forms should be returned quoting the reference number.

Newcastle  
upon Tyne  
Polytechnic

## Posts Overseas

### Thailand

Two teachers of English as a foreign language, British Council, Chiang Mai

Duties: to teach English to adult Thai students, the majority of whom will be at false beginner and early intermediate levels, in a new British Council Direct Teaching operation. Other duties will include some materials writing and assistance with testing and registration of students.

Qualifications: candidates should have an RSA Dip, TEFL, and two years' experience of teaching English as a foreign language, preferably overseas.  
Salary: between Baht 16,000 and Baht 19,643 per month according to qualifications and experience.  
(£1 - Baht 34.40 approximately.)  
Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, medical insurance premium and Baht 4,000 per month rent allowance.  
Contract: one-year local contract (renewable) commencing 15 August 1985.  
Reference: 84 D 36-37G

### Jordan

Teacher of English, The British Council, Amman

Duties: to teach English as a foreign language, mainly general English, for up to 24 contact hours per week from false beginners to upper intermediate levels. Qualifications: candidates, of either sex, should be in the age range 24-35. Married couples with no children acceptable, also Australian, Canadian and New Zealand candidates. A first degree plus PGCE (TEFL) or RSA Dip, TEFL is required. A minimum of three years' TEFL experience overseas is highly desirable. Salary: basic salary JD 359 per month plus increments according to qualifications and experience (£1 - JD 508 approximately). Benefits: accommodation allowance; baggage allowance; assistance with medical insurance. Airfares at beginning and end of contract. Six weeks' leave per year plus occasional public holidays. Contract: with the British Council for two years from September 1985. Renewable by mutual consent. TEFL/TOES APPLICANTS NEED NOT APPLY.  
Reference: 84 D 123G

### Zimbabwe

One Lecturer or Senior Lecturer or Associate Professor, Department of Curriculum Studies, Faculty of Education, University of Zimbabwe, Harare

Duties: to teach physics/physics education, design courses, to upgrade non-graduate science teachers to teach sixth-form physics. Qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 30-50, should have an honours degree in science, main subject physics, PGCE, experience in teaching physics at undergraduate level and designing courses, projects such as Physics Interface, Open University, S100 or Nuffield 'A' level physics. They

should also have experience of teaching sixth-form courses and of teaching African students.  
Salary: Lecturer Z\$ 10,440-12,376  
Senior Lecturer Z\$ 17,880-20,400  
Associate Professor Z\$ 18,384-20,804  
(£1 - Z\$ 24,076 approximately.)  
Benefits: airfares for appointees and family on appointment and end of contract, baggage allowance, contributory medical aid scheme, rented accommodation available on or near campus.  
Contract: one year with the University of Zimbabwe, with possibility of renewal for one further year. Local contract guaranteed by the British Council. Starting date 1 October 1985.  
Closing Date for Applications: 28 June 1985.  
Reference: 85 A 30G

## Technical Education Posts Overseas

### Botswana Polytechnic

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering (Fluids)

Duties: to teach Mathematics, Technical Drawing, Engineering Science and Workshop Technology on CGLI courses 255 and 500 (OTD) Series, and Fluid Mechanics on CGLI course 300 (LTD) Series; to assist in the organisation and development of laboratories; to set and mark internal examinations; to carry out any other duties as may be required by the Principal or Head of Department. Qualifications: RNC/RND or equivalent in Mechanical Engineering minimum of five years' relevant industrial experience and four years' FE teaching experience. Teaching qualification desirable. Candidates must be British with a UK educational background. Preferred age 30-50. Salary: a basic salary paid locally by the Government of Botswana on a scale ranging from Pula 8,844-11,184 (£1 - P2209 approximately) plus a normally tax-free supplement paid by the British Government under its aid programme of \$5,112 (single) or \$7,764 (married). Other benefits include end of contract gratuity payment, free air passages for officer and dependant family members plus baggage allowance. Officers may also be eligible for children's boarding school allowances and holiday visits for UK-based children. Appointment grant. Contract initially for 30-36 months with the Government of Botswana, starting September 1985 latest. Closing Date for Applications: 7 July 1985.  
Reference: 84 K 86G

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

The British Council

## TEESSIDE POLYTECHNIC

Further to continuing expansion in the field of information technology/information engineering, applications are invited for the following vacancies in the Department of Computer Science and the Department of Electrical, Instrumentation and Control Engineering.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applicants should have good academic qualifications in computer science or a related subject. Experience of collaborative research work with industry will be an advantage.

Maximum salary on appointment will be £14,580 pa

## SENIOR LECTURER AND LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applicants should have good academic qualifications in computer science or a related subject. Experience of collaborative research work with industry will be an advantage.

Maximum salary on appointment will be £14,580 pa

## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL, INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL ENGINEERING

## LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (3 POSTS)

The successful applicant will teach on a range of courses, including MCS information technology, BSc(Hons) Computer Technology and BSc(Hons) Instrumentation and Control Engineering. They will also be expected to engage in research and/or undertake consultancy.

Experience in one or more of the following areas is sought: COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS; COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEMS; VLSI AND ADVANCED LOGIC DESIGN.

Applications are invited from graduates with relevant industrial or academic experience.

Maximum salary on appointment as Senior Lecturer will be £13,128 pa. Maximum salary on appointment as Lecturer II will be £12,096 pa.

Closing date for applications in respect of all posts: July 1, 1985.

Principal Lecturer £13,096-£14,580 (work day) - £16,487 pa  
Senior Lecturer £11,175-£13,128 (work day) - £14,061 pa  
Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer £7,648-£11,175 (fulltime day) - £13,128 (work day) - £14,061 pa  
Applications and further particulars from: Personnel Section, Teesside Polytechnic, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS4 5BA. Tel: 01642 511121, extension 4114. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

## Sheffield City Polytechnic

### DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES AND ECONOMICS

## SENIOR LECTURER IN MARKETING

Will join a team responsible for teaching Marketing on Diploma, Degree and Post graduate courses in Business and Management. The Department is looking for a young active person able to demonstrate a high level of experience in theoretical and practical aspects of marketing and to show an ongoing interest in research and/or consultancy. Should normally have a good first degree and relevant post-graduate qualifications.

## LECTURER II IN ECONOMICS (Temporary)

The appointment is for a fixed term of one year commencing September 1985. The successful applicant will be expected to teach economics on a variety of courses according to his/her expertise. Previous teaching experience in higher education will, therefore, be an advantage, as will a post-graduate qualification in economics.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR ADMINISTRATION AND LAW

## LECTURER II IN LEGAL STUDIES (Temporary)

This is a two year fixed term appointment commencing in September 1985. The successful candidate will be expected to teach legal studies on a variety of courses at degree and non-degree level. An interest in teaching from multidisciplinary perspectives will be an advantage.

### DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED STATISTICS AND OPERATIONS RESEARCH

## LECTURER II IN OPERATIONAL RESEARCH FOR BUSINESS

Applicants should be able to contribute to the development work of the Operational Research Group and to the teaching of Operational Research and also more general Quantitative Methods within courses in the Faculty of Business and Management.

### DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS

## LECTURER II

Should be good honours graduate in Physics or Applied Physics with post-graduate or industrial research experience. Candidates are sought who have an interest in developing the application of physical principles to measurement techniques with an emphasis on the use of modern measurement techniques: electronic, optical or optical transducers. The ability and motivation to maintain a research activity is a considerable experience.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER STUDIES

## LECTURER II IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The department is a leading edge department with an interesting range of teaching and research work. The successful candidate will contribute to the development of information systems on a wide range of degrees and diplomas. Applicants should be well qualified and have an interest in developing research.

### DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

## LECTURER I / SENIOR LECTURER IN MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY (2 Fixed Posts)

Applicants should possess a BSc or equivalent, together with experience in practical manufacturing research or development in the newer technologies such as Robotics, Mechanisms, Assembly or CNC Machine Tools. The ability to teach Manufacturing Technology at undergraduate and postgraduate levels is essential. Experience in research and/or consultancy work would be an advantage.

Conventional and Non-conventional Machining, Manufacturing and Materials Processing, QA and Metrology.

The appointments are for a period of three years but this is a growing area in the Polytechnic.

Salary scales: Lecturer I £7,548-£12,089  
Senior Lecturer £11,175-£13,128 (day) - £14,061

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE PERSONNEL OFFICE, SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC, HALFORD HOUSE, FITZALAN SQUARE, SHEFFIELD S1 2BA. OR BY TELEPHONE (0114) 2911 EXT 2267. COMPLETED FORMS SHOULD BE RETURNED BY 26TH JUNE.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer. Applicants interested in a Job Share arrangement will receive special consideration.

### BERKSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of

## Vice-Principal OF THE BERKSHIRE COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

The appointment will be made as soon as possible. Salary will be at the minimum of Group 4, plus London Fringe Allowance.

Further details and application forms from

The Principal,  
Berkshire College of Art and Design,  
Raymond Road, Maidenhead SL6 6DF

Berkshire County Council is an equal opportunity employer and all applications will be considered solely on the basis of suitability for the post, irrespective of race, sex, colour, marital status or disability.

## Brunel

### THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST LONDON

## MATERIALS SCIENTISTS

Brunel University has a significant and multi-department commitment to the study of the processing and engineering behaviour of ceramic and polymer based compounds, plus an increasing effort in understanding the electronic properties of materials. The interest in materials is based substantially in the Department of Materials Technology which has 18 academic staff and over 35 full-time post-graduate and post-doctoral researchers. In the areas of ceramics and polymers, the substantial effort is in four areas; an understanding of current processing technology and developments of new processing techniques; the wear of metals, ceramics and polymers; the evaluation of the long-term performance of plastics under constant and fluctuating stresses; the influence of microstructure on properties. Well founded laboratories exist for work in all four areas.

As part of this expanding programme of work on materials, at least seven POST-GRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS are available for suitably qualified graduates. Six of the seven studentships are established under the CASE award system and, therefore, attract additional monies to the standard SERC grants. All the companies supporting the CASE projects are UK based - manufacturers selling products on an international basis. The specific projects are:

1. INJECTION MOULDING OF TOUGHENED SILICON NITRIDE CERAMICS (Dr. J. R. EVANS).
2. FRICTION AND WEAR OF CERAMICS UNDER SLIDING CONDITIONS (Dr. T. S. EYRE).
3. FORMING OF A SELF-REINFORCED ZIRCONIA BY INJECTION MOULDING (Dr. J. R. EVANS).
4. THE USE OF SELF-REINFORCING POLYMERS IN FIBRE OPTIC CABLES (Prof. M. J. BEVIS).
5. ENGINEERING BEHAVIOUR OF POLYETHYLENE PIPELINE SYSTEMS (Dr. J. A. BOWMAN).
6. MICROSTRUCTURE OF ELECTROACTIVE POLYMERS (Dr. D. VESLEY).
7. VACUUM AND PLASMA ASSISTED METAL COATINGS ON POLYMERS (Dr. D. T. GAWNE).

Candidates for the above vacancies should be highly motivated, keen on collaborating with UK industry to develop the technology base of the sponsoring companies, and should be able to work as a member of an active research group. Applicants should have, or expect to receive, at least an Upper Second Degree in Materials Science (including Metallurgy), Physics, Chemistry or a related discipline.

Further information on the above projects can be obtained by contacting the Department of Materials Technology, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, or by telephoning Uxbridge (0895) 37188, extension 389 or 370.

## London Borough of Barnet BARNET COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following vacancies, available from 1st September, 1985.

- Senior Lecturer - INFORMATION PROCESSING  
Lecturer II - CREATIVE MEDIA RESOURCES  
Lecturer II - LITERACY  
Lecturer I - COMPUTER LITERACY  
Lecturer I - DRAMA  
Lecturer I - ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES  
Lecturer I - SECRETARIAL/OFFICE SKILLS  
Lecturer I - SOCIOLOGY  
(Temporary appointment for 1 year)

Further details and application form available from the Principal, Barnet College, Wood Street, Barnet, Herts. (On a l.s. basis for reply.)

Closing date for applications: Tuesday, 21st June, 1985.

Barnet College

## ilea Inner London Education Authority

## Primary Inspector for the Early Years of Education (District Rank)

Salary Range £18,930-£20,514

plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The successful applicant will join a team of 24 primary inspectors, led by the senior staff inspector for Primary Education. In recent years the work of the primary inspectors has moved towards a more integrated notion of the early years (2-6) and the person appointed will, from a background of varied experience of nursery/infant and other pre-school provision, contribute to the team's collective thinking in this regard. Four inspectors for the early years, one of whom is designated senior inspector, are each appointed to a quadrant in the Authority and between them serve 40 nursery schools and collaborate with other primary colleagues in 470 nursery classes. Current duties include visiting and advising on all aspects of early childhood education including nursery schools and classes, setting up new provision, advising on training of NNEB students and assisting with a range of in-service provision.

## Inspector for Special Education (District Rank)

Salary Range £18,930-£20,514

plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill this post within the team of inspectors for special education. The post involves responsibility for inspection and advice to primary and secondary schools, special schools and units, early years provision and post 16 provision in relation to pupils with special needs. A wide background in this field is required. Candidates should have experience of a senior position in a school and of advisory inspectorate work.

Further details and application forms for both posts, obtainable from the Education Officer, Education 15, Room 380, County Hall, London SE1 7PB (please enclose a stamped addressed envelope).  
Closing date for the return of completed applications is June 27, 1985. Both posts are suitable for job sharing.  
ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

## SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE

(Several permanent half-time 0.5 posts)

Ref: A02

Applications are invited for several fractional (0.5) permanent appointments. Postholders, who will be qualified architects with practice and teaching experience, will be required to teach design and contribute to the teaching of architectural technology. Successful candidates are expected to combine their appointment with a significant practice and/or research commitment. Salary will be 50% of the scale below.

## LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS (Two posts)

Ref: X28

The Department of Mathematical Sciences and Computing invite applications for two lecturing posts in this young and expanding department. The department has interests in the following areas: Systems Modelling, Formal Methods, Mathematical Education, Numerical Analysis, Artificial Intelligence. Candidates should have a demonstrable expertise in at least one of these areas and will be expected to make a substantial contribution to the research and/or consultancy activities of the department. Appropriate industrial/commercial experience would be a distinct advantage. Salary scales: Lecturer II: £9,586-£13,137  
Senior Lecturer: £12,215-£15,089 p.a.  
Inclusive of London Allowance.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Department, South Bank Polytechnic, Borough Road, London SE1 1UA. Tel: 01-593 8085, ext: 6055 and 2201. Please quote the relevant Ref No.

Closing Date: June 25th, 1985  
The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## GRADUATE RETRAINING SCHEME

### THE MOD (SCIENCE GROUP) OFFERS

- A supplementary grant of £5000 per annum (or pro rata)
- Payment of tuition fees
- Work experience during vacation periods
- An assigned senior Ministry of Defence scientist as personal tutor
- A conditional appointment which will be confirmed on satisfactory completion of the course.

to graduates who wish to retrain in the areas of computer science, electronics, operational research or mechanical engineering. The offer is open to honours graduates who have degrees in disciplines for which there is limited demand. Retraining will be accomplished using suitable MSc or Diploma level courses available at Universities, Polytechnics, etc commencing in the Autumn of 1985. Further information and application forms are available from: Ministry of Defence CMO1/1.3, Room 917, St. Christopher House, Southwick Street, London SE1 0TD. Closing date: 12th July 1985.

## SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Required to work in one of the following areas of research:

### Fish Biology (4 posts)

Ontogeny of gut associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) in fish. Physiological changes during development in fish or shellfish.

### Plant Science (1 post)

Selection for enhanced heavy metal tolerance in plant call cultures. Physiology of developing pea fruits with particular reference to variations in the thermal and photoperiodic responses within pods.

Candidates should hold or expect to gain this year a good honours degree in Biological Sciences. Further details and application forms may be obtained from Department of Biological Sciences, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA Tel: Plymouth 264855.

## UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING PRINCIPAL and VICE-CHANCELLOR

Sir Kenneth Alexander has indicated his retirement to the University Council, and the post of Principal and Vice-Chancellor will be vacant from 31 July 1985.

The Appointing Committee invites any individuals of appropriate experience and background who wish to receive information about the post of Principal and Vice-Chancellor or who wishes to propose a successor to Sir Kenneth to communicate with the University Secretary, from whom further particulars are available. Applications should be received by 15 July 1985.

R. G. Bennett  
University of Stirling  
STIRLING FK9 4LA  
Scotland, U.K.

## PESPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATE

Vacancy for a Graduate Programme Consultants in body and professional health studies. Sound knowledge of sports science, good appearance, lively personality and early availability for training.

Salary £2,500 with career progress.  
The title is for a 12 week period.



PAISLEY COLLEGE  
A Scottish Central Institution



Paisley College is a major degree awarding institution funded by the Scottish Education Department with 3,000 full-time students on vocationally oriented degree and honours degree courses. As part of the Government's initiative to increase the output of graduates in Engineering and Technology, the College has been given approval to increase its student intake by 65 in October. Applications are therefore now invited for the following academic posts, some of which have been created under the provisions of this new initiative.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING SCIENCE

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Ref CS)

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute towards the development of courses in Microprocessor Technology and Computer Design.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Ref CS)

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of courses in Business Computing and Data Base.

Lecturer 'A' (Ref CS)

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to courses in Data Base and/or Pascal with Data Structures. Applicants for these posts should have an Honours Degree or equivalent experience, and should have demonstrated competence in Degree level teaching and in research or consultancy.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Communication Systems Engineering) (Ref EE)

The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise projects on the existing Degree, Honours Degree and Postgraduate Diploma courses and be expected to lead the development of this subject in the existing and planned courses. The applicant will also be encouraged to develop research and consultancy activities in the Department in their areas of particular interest.

Applicants should have an honours degree with appropriate industrial/academic experience. The preferred areas of interest for this appointment are Communication Engineering, Signal Processing and Applications of Local Networks, but applicants with interests in related areas will be considered.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Ref EE)

The successful candidate will be required to teach on the Degree, Honours Degree and Postgraduate Diploma Courses, and will be encouraged to become involved in the Department's current research activities, consultancies and short courses for industry.

Applicants should have an honours degree with appropriate experience in industry or a government/academic establishment. The preferred areas of interest for these appointments, one of which could be made at Senior Lecturer level, are Microprocessors and Optics, Analogue Electronics (including Power Electronics), Electronic Product Manufacture, Signal Processing, Communication Engineering, Control Engineering, Microelectronics, Power Systems.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Statistics) (Ref MS)

The successful candidate will be responsible for joint leadership of the Statistics Group in the Department.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Applied Mathematics) (Ref AM)

The successful candidate will be able to contribute to the research and teaching activity of the Department in a relevant area of Applied Mathematics.

Lecturer 'A' (Statistics) (Ref MS)

The successful candidate will contribute to the teaching and development of courses in statistics at honours degree and post-experience levels and will be expected to undertake research/consultancy with industry. Applicants for these posts should have a minimum of a good honours degree together with appropriate research/consultancy experience.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Computer Aided Engineering) (Ref ME)

The successful candidate should have experience under a higher degree in the application of computers to industrial processes, machine tool control, FMS, Robotics, or Management Systems.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Computer Aided Engineering) (Ref ME)

The successful candidate should have a higher degree and experience in the application of computers to design or experimental mechanics, including instrumentation.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Thermofluid Mechanics) (Ref ME)

The successful candidate should have a higher degree and research experience in Heat Transfer, Process Design, Fluid Flow Machines or Energy Utilisation and Conservation.

Senior Lecturer 'A' (Materials Technology) (Ref ME)

The successful candidate should have a higher degree and materials research experience associated with design, testing or material properties. A background in non-metallic materials would be an advantage.

Applicants for these posts should be prepared to teach at honours and postgraduate level in their specialist subjects and supervise post-graduate students.

SALARY SCALES

Senior Lecturer 'A' - £22,778-£19,104 (senior post)

Lecturer 'A' - £16,800-£12,716

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from THE PERSONNEL OFFICE, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE. (Tel No. 041-887 1241 Ext. 230).

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

Department of Geology and Physical Sciences  
SOLAR ENERGY STUDIES

Applications are invited for a three year post as Research Assistant on an SERC funded investigation of the durability and thermal stability of spectrally selective solar absorber surfaces. Duties will involve the development of facilities for natural exposure and laboratory accelerated ageing tests together with surface analytical studies using electron microscopy, X-ray microanalysis and reflectance spectrometry.

Applicants should be well qualified in PhD or equivalent in an applied science or engineering discipline and experience of the use of microcomputers in instrumentation would be an advantage. The post is available from 1st September 1985 with an initial salary of £7,344 (under review). Completed applications, which should include a c.v. and the names and addresses of two referees should be submitted by 6th July to Dr. M.D. Hirst. Further particulars available on request. Please ask for Doc. 447.

APPLIED OPTICS

Applications are invited for a post of Research Assistant which has been created as part of a pump-probe experiment and is available for one year initially, from the 1st September 1985.

The research programme is concerned with the optical monitoring of the interaction of antibodies with antigens. Techniques such as Surface Plasmon Resonance and ellipsometry will be investigated as part of a development programme on immunoassays.

Applicants should hold, or expect to obtain, a good Honours Degree in Physics, Engineering Science or a related subject. Candidates would normally be expected to register for a Higher Degree.

The starting salary will be on the Research 'A' scale (under review).

For further details and an application form, write to Head of Physics, Department of Geology and Physical Sciences.

Closing date for applications will be 5th July 1985.

Department of Civil Engineering,  
Building and Cartography  
STRUCTURES

Applications are invited for a post of Research Assistant in the above Department to carry out work into the post-buckling behaviour of cold formed thin sections.

The successful applicant will be expected to apply for registration for a Higher Degree.

Applicants should possess, or expect to possess, a good honours degree in civil or structural engineering. The appointment, which will be for one year in the first instance with the possibility of renewal for a further two years, will be on the Research 'A' Scale, £5,181 - £7,176; the person appointed will be expected to teach up to a maximum of 6 hours per week.

For further particulars and application forms contact Dr. M.H.R. Godley, Department of Civil Engineering, Building and Cartography.

Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing  
POST GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP  
IN KNOWLEDGE ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant to engage in one of the following:

(i) the application of expert systems techniques to ventilator management for premature babies;

(ii) the development of rule-based programming techniques.

The research will form part of an ongoing expert systems development and knowledge acquisition techniques research project.

Applicants should have a First or Second Class Honours Degree in Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Science or an associated area. A working knowledge of LISP or PROLOG would be an advantage. The Research Assistantship is available from 1st September 1985.

Further details and application forms are available from: The Postgraduate Tutor, Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing.

Department of Town Planning and Joint Centre for  
Urban Design

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for FOUR linked research studentships for full time MPhil/PhD study.

1. Planning Processes, the Articulation of Interests and Economic Change, (Prof. P. Heyworth)

2. Suburban Residential Design and Rural Landscape Features (Mr. Brian Gooch)

3. Two of the following (Department funded):

Local Decision in Green Belt Policy Implementation (Dr. Martin Egan)

The Inter-Regional Implications of Power Station Developments (Mr. John Gooch)

\*Partway Road-Rail Interchanges: Physical and Land Use Impacts (Mr. Maryn Jones)

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Town Planning and Urban Design, to whom applications (consisting of a brief c.v., details of relevant research or other experience, and an indication of areas of preferred study) should be sent, by 21st June, 1985.

oxford Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford, OX3 0BP  
polytechnic Tel: Oxford 64777

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE  
of Higher Education

School of Computing & Information Systems  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR  
BUSINESS STUDIES

Temporary 1 yr - Lecturer II

Applications are invited from recent graduates in Business Studies with experience of the use of computing and information technology in business. The successful applicant will join a team teaching on the BA Business Studies and BA Secretarial and Office Systems Management courses.

Faculty of Business

MICRO-SYSTEMS CENTRE

Temporary 1 yr Initially - Lecturer II  
Micro Systems Centre Short Course &  
Consultancy Officer

Applications are sought from persons with experience of the problems of using Information Technology in Business, particularly within the small business sector. A business studies or computer studies background is desirable. Teaching on short courses and consultancy activities will be involved.

School of Humanities

HISTORY

Temporary 1 yr - Lecturer II  
Required for September 1985 a graduate with suitable qualifications to teach on CHAA honours degree and diploma programmes. Emphasis is on the social and economic history of modern Europe.

School of Business & Industrial Studies

LAW

Temporary 1 yr - Lecturer II

Required for September 1985 a graduate with suitable qualifications to teach on a wide range of business courses. Interest in at least two of the following aspects of Law is required - Business Law, Company Law, German Business Law, Consumer Law, Administrative Law.

Centre for International Studies

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Temporary 3 yrs - Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer

Required as soon as possible a person qualified in a technical field, preferably Civil Engineering or a related area, and having experience of educational or contract work overseas. He/she will have a major role in an imminent overseas contract and will assist in the future development and management of the Centre for International Studies.

£27,548 - £12,099

SL: £11,775 - £13,128 (bar) - £14,061

Further particulars and application forms from: The Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT Tel: (0482) 446506. Closing date: 25th June 1985

NORTHERN ARTS  
EDUCATION RESEARCH  
& DEVELOPMENT POST

(18-MONTH CONTRACT OR SECONDMENT)

Northern Arts, the Regional Arts Association for the North East and Cumbria, is seeking someone with practical experience of the education sector to work with its specialist officer team for 18 months. He/she will mount pilot projects and develop new policy guidelines and structures for the Association through discussion with LEAs and other educational agencies.

The post may be filled by the secondment of a suitable teacher or lecturer with the appropriate experience.

Salary negotiable, but to reflect qualifications, experience and current salary. Closing date: 24 June 1985.

Application form and further details from

NORTHERN ARTS

10 Osborne Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NZ. Tel: 091-281 6334

Engineering  
or Science graduates.  
£9,000+  
IN YOUR FIRST YEAR.

Your degree in Engineering or in some Science subjects is worth more in the RAF than virtually anywhere else. Within your first year as an RAF Officer, you'll be earning at least £9,005\* and your salary can increase faster in the RAF than in civilian life. All posts are open to both men and women.

**Engineer Officers.**  
Engineer Officers have in their care some of the most advanced aircraft and sophisticated communications equipment in the world. It is the Engineer Officer's job to lead, and to manage the teams of highly skilled technicians, maintaining and developing this equipment.

Education and Training  
Officers.

To keep our men and women up-to-date with the rapidly advancing technology, we need graduate Education and Training Officers to teach science and technology. If you have not been taught how to communicate your skills, we'll teach you how.

**What now?**  
Either as an Engineer Officer or an Education and Training Officer, you'll be involved in a far wider range of activities and with more responsibility than you'd find in civilian life. Because it will be your job to keep ahead of the people you are managing or teaching,

we will encourage your own post-graduate studies. Your tours of duty may also take you to many different RAF stations in the UK and as far away as Belize and the Falkland Islands.

To apply as an Engineer Officer, you must have a degree in any engineering subject. (A degree in Maths, Physics, or Computer Science may also be acceptable.) A degree in any of these subjects qualifies you to apply as an Education and Training Officer.

For more information write to Group Captain Paul Terrett, OBE, at (EV) Officer Careers, (07/10/06), London HA7 4PZ, or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office. If you are applying in writing, please include your date of birth and qualifications. Formal application must be made in the UK.

\*1984/85 Pay Scales.



LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Faculty of Technology  
School of Construction and Surveying

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer  
in Building/Building Surveying

(Ref.: AA/239)  
Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer  
in Building Technology (2 posts)

(Ref.: AA/240)  
The School is currently developing degree courses by both full and part-time modes of study. Expertise is required in the fields of Building Surveying and Engineering Services.

Preliminary enquiries may be made to the Acting Head of School Mr. W. H. Roberts. Tel.: (0772) 22141, extension 2165.

Research Assistant (2 posts)

Post 1 (Ref.: AA/241) To work on a project to develop a thermally efficient cementitious construction material. Initial enquiries to Dr. J. Tinker.

Post 2 (Ref.: AA/242) To investigate suitable image processing architectures linked to investigation into stress analysis of complex shear wall structures. This work to be carried out with the School of Computing. Initial enquiries to Dr. K. Whiteley, extension 2028 (Computing) or Dr. O. Keakin, extension 2157 (Construction).

Computer Centre  
Colleges Computer Liaison Officer

NJC Grade SO1/SO2 £9,477 to £11,025 (Ref.: NT/85/86/24)

Applicants should preferably be graduates with experience of the application of computing in Further Education.

Faculty of Art and Design  
School of Fashion and Textile Design  
Associate Lecturerships (2 posts)

0.5 of Principal Lecturer  
Post 1 Pattern construction and garment technology. (Ref.: AA/243)

Post 2 Pattern construction and garment technology. (Ref.: AA/243)

Closing date: June 28, 1985.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

HAMPSHIRE  
Section Head Awards

RE-ADVERTISEMENT  
PO1 (£11,025 to £11,899)

Our Education Awards section deals with upwards of 13,000 awards per annum and has an annual budget of £28 million.

For this key post in the section it is desirable that applicants be aged 25 plus, with some supervisory experience and have an appropriate administrative or management qualification together with detailed knowledge of Awards regulations and procedures. Application forms and further particulars available from Education Personnel Unit, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, quoting post number CE D1 601, returnable by 28th June, 1985.

Post 2 (Ref.: AA/244) Creative Knitwear.

to commence September, 1985, for a contract period of two years.

School of Design  
Lecturer II in Graphic Design (2 posts)

(Ref.: AA/245)  
General Graphics experience is required for both posts, one of which involves specific responsibility for the exhibition, packaging and retail design specialist area of study on the four year BA(Hons) Graphic Design Sandwich course.

School of Art  
Two Part-Time Lecturers in History and Theory of Art and Design and Fashion

Required for the Academic Year 1985/86.

Post 1 Emphasis on 20th century fashion and popular culture, c. 10-12 hours per week. (Ref.: AA/246)

Post 2 Emphasis on Design since 1945, c. 10-12 hours per week. (Ref.: AA/247)

Salary Scales (under review):  
Principal Lecturer £13,085 to £14,580 (Bar) to £16,467

Senior Lecturer £11,175 to £13,128 (Bar) to £14,061

Lecturer II £7,548 to £12,099

Research Assistant £5,405 to £7,176

Part-Time Lecturer £12.70 per hour.

Applicants for Research Assistant posts should note that appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years, and that successful applicants will be required to register for a higher degree.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston, PR1 2TQ.

Tel.: (0772) 262027. Quoting the appropriate reference number.

Closing date: June 28, 1985.



WINCHESTER SCHOOL OF ART  
A college of the Hampshire Consortium for Art, Design & Architecture

Applications are invited for the post of

VISITING FELLOW IN PAINTING

in the well established Fine Art course in the Fine Art Department. The work will be with Degree Students and will be for one year in the first instance.

Salary scale 0.5 LII (£3,774-£8,049) (increase in salary scales likely)

For further details and application forms, please write to The Registrar, Winchester School of Art, Park Avenue, Winchester, Hampshire SO2 8DL, enclosing a stamped-addressed envelope. Closing date for completed applications is two weeks after the date of this advertisement.

University of Strathclyde  
IBM GREENOCK  
IBM UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED  
MANUFACTURING PLANT  
GREENOCK

GRADUATES IN ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

which will allow them to obtain valuable industrial experience, enhance their career opportunities, and possibly register for a Master of Science Degree.

Based at the IBM Manufacturing Plant at Greenock, and supervised by local management and staff from the University, they will engage in the development and implementation of advanced manufacturing technology in this ultra-modern factory.

Project areas include Simulation, the application of IKBS to Automated Systems, Process Control Management, Information Systems and QA Testing and Reliability Engineering.

The successful candidates will be employed initially by the University as Teaching Company Associates for a two year period. For two of the five vacancies, new graduates without industrial experience will be eligible.

Salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience.

Applications (quote Ref: R32/85) should be sent to Professor D. S. Ross, Department of Production Management and Manufacturing Technology, University of Strathclyde, James Weir Building, Montrose Street, Glasgow G1 1XJ. Closing date for applications: 5th July, 1985.

University of Strathclyde  
JAMES HOWDEN & COMPANY

ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS FOR MANUFACTURING MANAGEMENT  
TEACHING COMPANY ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited for four Teaching Company Associateships, each for two years, from honours graduates seeking a management career in industry. The work will involve developing the use of advanced techniques in the manufacturing systems design, application and integration of manufacturing information systems, and the operation of a flexible manufacturing cell.

The Company is a leading UK manufacturer of air and gas handling equipment and is fully committed to developing and applying modern manufacturing techniques.

Appointments on Range 1B for research staff (£5,800-£8,520 per annum), USS benefit. Applications (quote Ref: R32/85) with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to Staff Office, McCance Building, University of Strathclyde, 18 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XD. Closing date for applications: 12th July, 1985.

Lancashire County Council

AN Equal Opportunities employer  
DISTRICT YOUTH AND COMMUNITY OFFICER

DISTRICT 14 (ROSSENDALE)

Salary: Southbury Youth and Community Service Officers Main Range Points 4-8 - £11,430-£12,684 pa

Applications are invited for the above post of District Youth and Community Officer from persons with qualifications and experience in the Youth and Community Service. The District Youth and Community Officer is responsible for the development of youth work in the District, including liaison with voluntary youth organisations and assistance with training programmes and will be expected to work closely with organisations concerned with community education to provide an effective service.

Car allowance and subsistence payable.

Application forms and further particulars of the post are available from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, County Hall, Preston PR1 6PL. Tel: Preston 263697 or 263695. Please quote reference A1088/Y/J. Closing date: July 1, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN  
Trinity College

LECTURER IN MICROELECTRONICS & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Microelectronics and Electrical Engineering at Trinity College, Dublin.

Preference will be given to candidates holding a higher degree in Electronic or Electrical Engineering. Some industrial experience would be desirable.

Salary scale: R125,302 - £14,410 p.a.

Appointment will be made within the salary range R125,302 to £13,012 p.a. at a point commensurate with qualifications and experience to date.

Application forms and further particulars relating to this appointment may be obtained from:

Establishment Officer

Staff Office

Trinity College

Dublin 2

to whom completed applications should be returned by Friday, 28th June, 1985.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone:

LONDON 01-278 2332

MANCHESTER 061-632 7200



## PAISLEY COLLEGE

A Scottish Central Institution

## ASSOCIATE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

Paisley College is a major degree awarding institution funded by the Scottish Education Department with 3,000 full-time students on vocationally orientated degree and honours degree courses.

Applications are invited for the vacant post of Associate Head of Department which carries responsibility for the Production Engineering section of the Department and for the provision of course leadership for the B Eng and B Eng (Hons) in Industrial Engineering.

Candidates should have an appropriate degree, higher degree and experience, preferably in engineering or technology. The preferred area of interest and research experience would be in computer control of industrial processes, machine tools, design, robotics, or power systems.

Experience in industrial computer applications associated with manufacturing or processing industries will be an added advantage. The salary, which is under review, will be on a fixed point - presently £19,491 per annum. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BE (Tel No 041-887 1241, ext 220). Informal enquiries may be made to Professor J. Anderson (ext. 225).

## UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

## RESEARCH ASSISTANT

## Expert System for Codes of Practice

A specialised expert system is to be developed to provide technical support and advice on the various codes of practice for construction work used in the UK. The project, which is in collaboration with the Polytechnic of Central London, will last for three years and will be a major research project. The person appointed will be involved in programming and engineering but could come from either background.

This research project is supported by the Department of Science and Technology. The person appointed will be up to £2000. Applicants should apply for further details to Dr. J. Allwood, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Technology, Leicestershire.

## UNIVERSITIES

## SUDAN

## The University of Khartoum: Sudan

## Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for two posts of

## LECTURER

## in the English Language

## Service Unit

## teaching nearly all first year

## students to enable them to study

## effectively in English. The posts

## are testable from October 1985.

## Applicants should possess a

## good honours degree, a postgraduate

## qualification in English, IELTS or

## Applied Linguistics, at least

## three years' experience of

## teaching English as a second or

## foreign language and preferably

## some experience of writing

## teaching materials and of

## teaching English for special

## purposes.

## Salary scales are £13,804-£377

## per annum (£13,810 taxable

## in Sudan). The university will

## provide free accommodation, a

## family allowance, family

## allowance, family and education

## allowances, outfit and settling

## in allowances, free medical care

## and annual leave.

## Supplementation of salary, sub-

## vention to British Government

## approval, may also be available

## for British citizens at a rate of

## £2,824 to £11,922 for a single

## person and £3,072 to £12,700 for

## a married person depending on

## experience and the level of

## appointment.

## Candidates should send two

## copies of their curriculum vitae,

## naming three referees to O.E.A.D.,

## The British Council, 80-91 Tottenham

## Court Road, London

## W1P 0DT, and send 1 copy to the

## Personnel Secretary, University

## of Khartoum, PO Box 11, Khartoum,

## Sudan. Further

## information may be obtained

## from O.E.A.D.

## Victoria University

## of Wellington

## New Zealand

## FACULTY OF LAW

## Applications are invited for the

## following posts:

## CHAIR OF LAW

## A letter of application and a

## two academic referees, should

## be sent to the Registrar, Victoria

## University, Wellington, New Zealand.

## The successful candidate will be

## responsible for the teaching of

## Law in the Faculty of Law, and

## will be expected to contribute to

## the research and publication

## activities of the Faculty.

## The salary scale for this post is

## £13,804 to £37,700 per annum.

## Applications should be sent to the

## Registrar, Victoria University,

## Wellington, New Zealand.

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## Registrar, Victoria University,

## Wellington, New Zealand.















## Cranfield

### School of Mechanical Engineering

# ONE-YEAR MSc COURSE IN ENGINEERING MECHANICS MACHINE DESIGN

There is a continuing demand for good research and design engineers in industry. In particular, engineers with the capability of applying current information technology techniques to machine design and research, have a vital role to play.

Some of the areas covered by the MSc courses listed above are:

- Finite Element Stress Analysis
- CAD Applications
- Tribology
- Turbomachinery Design
- Thermodynamic Measurement
- Motor Dynamics
- Engineering Plasticity and Shot-Peening
- Experimental Stress Analysis
- Machine Vibration Analysis
- Materials Technology
- Gear Design
- Laser Techniques and Signal Processing

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\* Complete the details & Clip the Ad & Post to:  
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Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL  
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Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from Professor P. J. C. O'Neil, Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, UMIST, 1, Piccadilly, Manchester M6 6PU. Tel: 061-275 3311, ext. 2445. Please quote reference CIV/516.

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Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Economics or a related subject.

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## University of Bristol

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Applications are invited for a three year SERC research studentship in the field of Social Administration. The project is concerned with the development of a new class of sandwich materials based on a fibre reinforced plastic matrix and a metal skin. The project is sponsored and supervised by a member company of the Institute of Materials. The project involves close collaboration with industry in the development of a new generation of sandwich materials.

Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Social Administration or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

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Applications are invited for a three year SERC research studentship in the field of Poverty and Security. The project is concerned with the development of a new class of sandwich materials based on a fibre reinforced plastic matrix and a metal skin. The project is sponsored and supervised by a member company of the Institute of Materials. The project involves close collaboration with industry in the development of a new generation of sandwich materials.

Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Social Policy or Social Work or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

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Further information and application form may be obtained from Mr W. A. Gray, Department of Computing Mathematics, University College, P.O. Box 23, Cardiff CF1 1XL.

Applications for this studentship close on Friday, July 5, 1985.

## NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE POLYTECHNIC

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Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Physics, Metallurgy or Materials Science or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

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## University of Leicester

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Applications are invited from candidates who hold, or expect to obtain in 1985, a good honours degree with education for an ESRC linked studentship in the field of Education. The project is concerned with the development of a new class of sandwich materials based on a fibre reinforced plastic matrix and a metal skin. The project is sponsored and supervised by a member company of the Institute of Materials. The project involves close collaboration with industry in the development of a new generation of sandwich materials.

Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Education or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

## University of York

### Department of Social Policy and Social Work

# POVERTY AND SECURITY

Applications are invited for a three year SERC research studentship in the field of Poverty and Security. The project is concerned with the development of a new class of sandwich materials based on a fibre reinforced plastic matrix and a metal skin. The project is sponsored and supervised by a member company of the Institute of Materials. The project involves close collaboration with industry in the development of a new generation of sandwich materials.

Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Social Policy or Social Work or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

## The University of Bath

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Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Architecture or Building Engineering or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

## University of Bristol

### Department of Social Administration

# RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a three year SERC research studentship in the field of Social Administration. The project is concerned with the development of a new class of sandwich materials based on a fibre reinforced plastic matrix and a metal skin. The project is sponsored and supervised by a member company of the Institute of Materials. The project involves close collaboration with industry in the development of a new generation of sandwich materials.

Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Social Administration or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

## University of Leeds

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Applicants should possess (or expect to obtain) a good Honours degree in Geography or a related subject.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Mr P. D. Soden, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UMIST, P.O. Box 23, Manchester M60 1QD. Please quote reference ME/511.

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HELLA PICK on the open secrets of Balkan diplomacy

## Golden road to Tirana

IN 1949, Britain together with the United States, plotted an overthrow of the Communist regime of Enver Hoxha in Albania. The undertaking was betrayed by Kim Philby, who passed details of the plot to Moscow; but as a result of the Albanian emigrants, selected for this Bay of Pigs type operation.

Now, in 1985 Britain is plotting — not just negotiating — to establish diplomatic relations with Albania. This secret too has been betrayed, although not necessarily undermined. Moreover, the plot cannot be traced back to British sources. The Albanian emigrants, in Tirana, where an Albanian official has spoken of the contacts with Britain, and has caused unhappy palpitations in the Foreign Office. Since Albania is the most secretive country in Europe, the British negotiators had assumed that the talks about diplomatic relations could be kept secret until it became clear whether the talks were problems that need to be settled, can be resolved.

Somewhat, everything to do with Albania turns into a plot. Just why Britain feels the need to be so secretive is not clear. It is not something to do with fear of US Congressional reaction; they might object that Mrs Thatcher's government is seeking diplomatic relations with Albania, a country that shares with Iran the view that the United States is the Devil Incarnate.

It also has something to do with the gold that will certainly have to be handed back to Albania before some lucky British diplomat can ride a bicycle through Tirana's streets, and open the doors of the British Embassy in post-Hoxha Albania. There is always a possibility that emigrant Albanians will seek an injunction to prevent the transfer of gold and Britain would no doubt have preferred to have it safely deposited in Tirana, before announcing the deal with Albania.

The plot to restore diplomatic relations with Albania was hatched in the mind of one or two British officials sometime last year, when the ageing Hoxha, his death approaching, was at last making some tentative moves to take his rigid, Stalinist regime to the end of the road. There were talks with neighbouring Greece and Italy, a few feelers were put out towards other west European countries.

In Britain's case, the Foreign Office took the initiative, and the Albanians responded by agreeing to a secret meeting in Paris in March. Hoxha died soon afterwards. But his successor, Mr Ramiz Alia, vowed to maintain the old policies — and permitted talks to continue. As a result, further secret meetings were held in Paris last week, and more negotiations are expected in about a month's time.

The Albanians are not about politics, but about money. Albania says it will not establish diplomatic relations with Britain until it returns the Albanian gold seized at the end of the war. Britain says that it cannot exchange ambassadors until Albania pays the £336,000 it was awarded under a judgment of the International Court in compensation for the torpedoing by Albania of two British frigates in the Corfu Channel in 1946.

Even if this sounds like a relatively simple proposition, there are many complications within ramifications. The gold is part of German-owned assets, seized at the end of the war, and held, not by the British government, but by a British Commission, consisting of the US, France and Britain, based in Brussels. Albania is claiming for it at least £30 million, and wants to be paid interest, as well as the current value of the gold. But even if Britain and Albania could agree on the outstanding claim, the gold cannot be returned until it is repaid, without the consent of the other members of the Gold Commission.

France, which has long had diplomatic relations with Albania, and has no financial claims on the country, would presumably fall in with any British proposal. But the Americans, who hold some of the gold in Fort Knox, might easily balk for political reasons. In any case, Britain will never recommend return of the gold, unless Albania concedes its obligation to compensate for the two British destroyers. In terms of current costs, £300,000 would hardly buy a couple of naval guns.

Nevertheless, Britain, insisting that great principles are at stake, is so keenly interested in its International Court award. Eventually, Albania and Britain may decide that political interests override financial considerations and strike a deal. In that case, the way will be open for a fresh plot — this time to force open the doors of Fort Knox.

# A case for calling upon Parkinson's lore

## COMMENTARY

Hugo Young



The Government is not rotting from within, nor is it about to fall. It is still doing a lot. But it is virtually incapable of convincing people that what it is doing is wonderful.

A government in serious decline would hardly have performed as this one did last week. Every day has ended with a sort of success. The Fowler plans for the welfare state, on a gloomy prediction, should have had the country promising a fight to the death. The stark political fact is that the country has manifested no such reaction. The opposition was doubtless muted by its own divisions. But seven days on, Mr Fowler has received more reverential column-inches than the wild optimists expected.

Likewise, on soccer hooliganism, Mrs Thatcher has the country behind her. And on pay decisions for nurses, soldiers and others, a tricky minefield, where less than careful handling could easily cause an explosion, was successfully negotiated. Even on airport policy, and even in

the hands of that wholly unsatisfactory minister Mr Ridley, a bold package evoked little immediate outrage.

So it is not from incompetence that the Government needs rescuing. It seems to have weathered those months of ineptitude when ministers manufactured their own banana-skins and their own assaults on the exchange rate. Comparisons between the seventh-year crises of Thatcher and Macmillan are more than usually unconvincing exercises in the absurd quest for evidence that history repeats itself.

What the government lacks, from its point of view, is something different. This is public recognition for what it has done. It knows

that many people don't like what it has done, but it feels that it has not sold itself as well as it might to the many other people who must be persuaded that giving up all that has been achieved would be an almighty error. Enter, at this point from his new-tech directorships and his loyal performances on Any Questions the Cecil Oz machine; the telly megastar, the genius of soulful electronic communication.

There is, however, a small problem. Mrs Thatcher may want Cecil back very badly indeed. But dare she take the risk? Is he a man who has done his time in the wilderness? Or has he become the forbidden fruit, to whose temptation she must not succumb?

If she could consult only her own prejudices, she would have him back. He has performed his expiation. He stands for so much of what she stands for. Besides, has he not eventually behaved with propriety and not a little dignity? By her own code of standards, Mrs Thatcher sees no blot on the Parkinson escutcheon so large as to efface his credit as one indispensable agent in the campaign for a third term.

But how would the people take it? Would his matchless qualities as a communicator overshadow the unavoidable disposition among some people not to believe a word

he said? Should her yearning to have him back get the better of her suspicion that the unforgiving British, in the multi-layered network of their hypocrisies, would disapprove?

The decision is complicated by the fact that the candidate's stock-in-trade is his sincerity. If he was a senior wrangler, much in demand to grapple with the finer points of the social security budget, it might be easier. If sincerity is what you have to sell, how do you cope with one big mistake?

Personally I would have him back. If I valued him as highly as Mrs Thatcher does. Politics is so full of real charlatans that it seems wrong to punish with eternal damnation a man who, most of the time, is not one. But at the moment, the betting seems to be slightly against. The unknown consequences of putting him up front apparently outweigh the known effects of having a strategy and a record which so few of those involved are capable of defending with conviction.

This verdict is not final. Downing Street may detect speculation about reshuffles as an intrusion into private grief. But I have the impression that if a representative sample of the public sent in their postcards, giving thumbs up or down for Cecil, they would be doing the Prime Minister a favour.

THERE will be a reshuffle, we now learn, but only after Parliament has risen. Thus does Mrs Thatcher dismiss important speculation about an immediate bloodletting. She also hints, as they did not, at the key element in this coming reconstruction of her government: which concerns not the future of Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, or Mr Peter Rees, the chief secretary, but the altogether heavier question of whether Mrs Cecil Parkinson can safely be readmitted to government office.

In Downing Street this is the big reshuffle question. Many people there, including the Prime Minister herself, are thirsting for Mr Parkinson's return. This may surprise the casual observer of politics, upon whom the Parkinson talents, although adequate enough, may not have made the impact commensurate with a reputation as saviour and rainmaker in the parched land of political decline. But that's the way it is.

With the prime minister and the image-makers among her retinue Mr Parkinson is credited with superhuman qualities in the very field where they are most bereft of them. He is remembered as a great communicator. Recalling his performances on television before, during and after the Falklands war, strong men buckle at the

knees. Such sincerity, such quiet fluency, such straight-faced, blue-eyed, clean-cut credibility: is this not precisely what the Government now stands most in need of?

These people have a dream. It is that the Hemel Hempstead majest should be harnessed together and put in charge of the presentation of government policy. Such was the label given to Mr Parkinson and Mr Norman Tebbit when they first made a name in Tory politics. They were the bosses of the Hemel Hempstead machine, not perhaps the most lethal of instruments but one which cast them perfectly as auxiliaries-in-waiting for the era of Finchley Conservatism.

To meet the present case, it's believed Mr Tebbit should be party chairman and Mr Parkinson should get a without-portfolio job in the cabinet. Together they should go out and preach the message. They would be good at this not merely because presentation is their thing but because in their bones they believe every word of the stuff they say, unlike so many members of the present cabinet.

This dream, being so devoutly wished into reality by so many people who matter, has quite a lot to be said for it. It speaks to the condition in which the Government finds itself. This, I believe, is not one of incipient decay or palpable mismanagement.



Communications are poor: ageing transport in the Hanoi suburbs (above); Le Chi Khang, a prisoner at a re-education camp in charge of the aviary (right) — pictures by John Gittings

JOHN GITTINGS reports on the problems that frustrate the unity of Vietnam 10 years after

## The price of winning the war

I WAS ABOUT to exclaim that the Vietnamese for "ism" (as in Marxism) is the same as the Chinese when I bit my tongue. It would not be very tactful, and besides, although more than half the vocabulary does come from the Chinese, they are two different languages. In Vietnamese the adjective follows as a noun, so that "Marxism" is actually "ismMarx".

Vietnam is full of these cultural trompe d'oeils, with Chinese, French and — in the south — American echoes which are firmly based in history and yet somehow only highlight the Vietnamese of Vietnam.

While in Hanoi I bought a black market ticket for the Grand Opera House. It was a patchy performance — fine singers, ragged orchestra and hats flying out of the wings — but a stirring experience.

The building is confidently French colonial in style, with mosaics of the muses and a huge chandelier. The conductor was a foreign adviser from the Socialist Republic. But the singing was Vietnamese, and for the audience so was the plot.

Madame Butterfly said the programme "evokes the memory of so many Vietnamese girls of the not so distant past." It did not need to be more specific about the Saigon bar-girls who were left behind by their American officers, some of whom now roam the streets.

But the opera also evokes a pre-colonial past, with overtones of the popular narrative poem Kieu in which a young girl becomes a concubine to save her father from the mandarins' jail. I heard more of the story from Vietnam's most famous romantic poet, Mr Phan Dien, in a small villa now occupied by the Writers' Association.

The nineteenth-century author of Kieu, a disident mandarin, had feigned illness to go and live in his native village and write poetry. Vietnam's poet said Mr Phan Dien have always been closer to the people than those of China. "We are a small country. We cannot afford the luxury of two traditions."

My interpreter had brought back a volume of new poems from the south, where we were attending the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Saigon at the end of April. Mr Dien, whose translations of the French Romantic poets have been reprinted, said that they were not at all bad. But he conceded that "in the marketplace of poetry" many people still prefer the "delicate vibrations" of the old poems from the 1930s — especially his own. I had not expected to find Puccini and Lamartine in Vietnam, where we are told that the leaders suffer from

a war psychosis and the people are deadened by poverty and the only foreign influence is Russian.

Life can be very grim in Vietnam and it is not all poetry. But it must be recorded first that the Vietnamese smile more than their northern neighbours, and laugh with less embarrassment. The villages keep cleaner, and there are bright clothes in the paddy fields.

There is a flourishing rural ethic, expressed in the saying that "even though it's muddy, the village pond is best." In eastern Hanoi there is an active street life and companionable cafe drinking in the evenings.

Yet the Vietnamese leadership is tough. The Vietnam Workers' Party is cast in an unreformed Leninist mould, and I was told that there are "severe regulations" against casual contact with foreigners. These contradictions between hard and soft in the Vietnamese character, between dogmatism and openness, have a very long history.

They arise from centuries of struggle for national identity, a people who have absorbed and at the same time repelled so many foreign cultures. In Ho Chi Minh city they still celebrate with gongs and offerings of mango and chicken in the temple of the first legendary monarch, Hung Vuong, who, of "fifty spirits of the mountains and fifty of the seas". It is this interplay between the hills and the coast, Mr Dien told me, which has been such fertile ground for poetry, but it has also been the battleground for monothodoxy.

Vietnam's post-1975 external problems have only reinforced the authoritarian thrust of the party and particularly of its security apparatus, and inhibited fresh political thought.

A drama very different from Madame Butterfly was performed on the day before the tenth anniversary nearly 100 kilometres north of Ho Chi Minh City, for the benefit of the world's press and television. By popular request, a visit to a "re-education camp" had finally been staged by the Vietnamese Ministry of the Interior. But it soon became clear, as Foreign Ministry officials admitted later, that it was a crude "mise en scene".

What we were shown was a delightful garden resort, with a fertile orchard, an aviary, an open air cafeteria and an artificial lake. Two guest-houses, built out of superior timber, contained bedrooms and furniture of the kind usually reserved for high level cadres.

The camp commandant, besieged by the foreign journalists, backed up against a palm tree and revealed as little as possible. He was particularly reticent about the number of prisoners now being "re-educated" — "less than 1000 and I'm saying no more," he at last conceded after the Foreign Ministry officials had nervously intervened.

About seven prisoners were eventually found looking very uncomfortable. Two of them, in charge of the aviary, appeared to be minor criminals from Saigon, ex-army officers of the old regime who had been involved in the illegal boat trade. Whatever they were doing here, they were not receiving any political re-education. Their monthly wage, it was claimed, was 600 dong — the commandant himself admitted to receiving 1000.

To be shown a Potemkin prison is nothing new in the world of journalism. What was striking was the offhand manner in which the event was organised by the interior ministry, and the likelihood that it was deliberately done

in order to discomfort both the Foreign Ministry which had brought the international press to Vietnam and the foreigners themselves.

Younger Vietnamese officials are often quite open about the problems involved in securing even the simplest decision from the hierarchy above them. Apart from bureaucratic rivalries, there is also a widespread fear of making the wrong decision, and even minor questions have to be referred to ministerial level. Sometimes foreigners can expedite matters with the right sort of present. The well-equipped traveller to Vietnam should always arrive with several bottles of the appropriate stuff and at least a couple of packs of State Express 555 which are almost an alternative currency.

Dogmatism on the part of Vietnam's older leaders also helped to undermine the Foreign Ministry's public relations effort for the tenth anniversary. In the end only one national leader, Mr Le Duc Tho, was made available for a press conference, and even when repeating Vietnam's willingness to negotiate both with the US and China without preconditions.

Mr Tho spent the last 20 minutes denouncing Dr Kissinger, sounding like an old man pursuing an old grievance even though his target may deserve what he gets. It is hardly surprising that many Vietnamese officials have complicated feelings about the outside world when one considers what the world has done to Vietnam. Not only was the country artificially divided but the southern half was fashioned in a foreign image. This still impedes real unification.

Younger cadres may openly admire the faster and more western pace of the south, with its competitive atmosphere and foreign goods smuggled in through Kampuchea for open sale in the market. "If I were president of socialist Vietnam," proclaimed one of them, "I would move the capital to Ho Chi Minh City." But the south is a source not only of disturbing ideas but of actual subversion. Foreign diplomats agree that the spy trial last December did reveal a network of agents with American and Chinese backing (although the Interior Ministry again spilt the Vietnamese case by turning it into a well-rehearsed show trial).

Re-education camps may be distasteful, but it is better than chopping off people's heads. By the CIA's own count, more than 30,000 "counter-revolutionary agents" were left behind in 1975, as well as a "sleeper spy network." (Their only complaint is that it was not organised more efficiently.)

North-south friction, even in the party, is real enough for the southern leadership to hint that it is making a stand against northern dogmatism. In the end only one national leader, Mr Le Duc Tho, was made available for a press conference, and even when repeating Vietnam's willingness to negotiate both with the US and China without preconditions.

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The historian Dr Nguyen Khac Vien has argued that there is now an "excess of education" particularly in the countryside. Every year 300,000 candidates sit the exams for a higher education system which can only absorb one-tenth of that number. As they hand in their papers, they are told to go abroad for foreign training, and return with western clothes and expectations. Most young people have more modest ambitions — not to be sent to Kampuchea to get a job in town and enough living space to marry.

There is not much participation at work where, in the words of Party Secretary General Le Duan "The cadres decide everything." The role of the trade union at the Hanoi Shoe factory, I was told, is "to organise and launch emulation movements and to control and examine production."

Decadent youth are satirised in newspaper cartoons which show them wearing Abba T-shirts, but they are not offered much of an intellectual alternative. The first task of the capital's daily newspaper, Hanoi Moi, says its general editor, is "to propagate the Party's lines and resolutions" (because of the paper shortage, he can in any case only print 30,000 copies a day).

While the Vietnamese have complicated feelings about the West, official Western feelings about Vietnam are almost wholly negative. In spite of winning the war — Noam Chomsky has argued that is because it has won and is now being punished for it — Vietnam's problems are still largely dependent on foreign intervention.

In Kampuchea they face a hostile coalition stretching from Washington to Peking. In the world of Western finance and the UN agencies, they are blocked from receiving significant aid. Hanoi's case, whether put well or badly, is rarely heard in the West which usually takes its news from Bangkok.

Next: Sticky rice and economic reform.

600 on doing that — it's marvellous...

600 on doing that — it's marvellous...

600 on doing that — it's marvellous...

600 on doing that — it's marvellous...

600 on doing that — it's marvellous...

600 on doing that — it's marvellous...

600 on doing that — it's marvellous...

## DIARY

LORD Young of Graffham has been true to his word and recruited an outsider to be press officer for his enterprise unit. Evidently not a great respecter of omens, he has picked Mr Howard Lewis, the man responsible for TV's public image during the station's launch and stormy clash of sexual chemistries. Mr James left the breakfast team recently to be press officer for the Dorchester Hotel Group.

Lord Young eased out his former civil service press officer, thereby incurring the wrath of the civil service unions. He is not Number 10's favourite man just at the moment, for one reason or another, and so may well need all the image-burnishing that he can get.

A TAXI driver appears before the bench at Clerkenwell Magistrates Court, London, next week. The case arises from a journey taken by Mr Tom McGhie, Labour editor of the Daily Star, during the miners' strike. It quickly became apparent, says Mr McGhie, that he and the taxi driver held widely differing views on the cause and conduct of the strike. It is alleged that the taxi driver, learning that his fare had certain sympathies with Mr Scargill, stopped the cab and turfed Mr McGhie out. A case with many resonances for taxi passengers the world over. Book your seat on the public benches now.

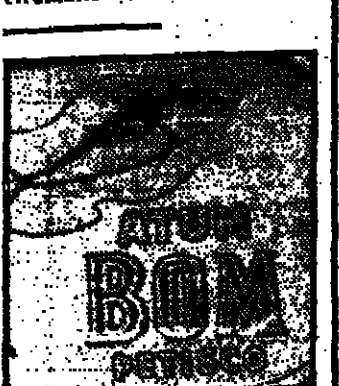
DRIFT. The name strikes terror into the hearts of secondhand booksellers. Drift for short. Drifted for long. He travels around by bike, carrying his eccentric and abusive guide, couched in specialised acronyms. NETGOW (Not easy To Get On With), AWYW (Asks you What You Want, ask ish), WYLAH (Watches You Like A Hawk) and FARTS (Follows Around Recommending The Stock). Bookshops are marked, not only by stock or the quality of the proprietor ("has written an unpublished novel and too dim to live on social security" but also (for example) by their proximity to a vegetarian restaurant.

This year's guide includes a section on where to sell, as well as where to buy. Drift hawked a miscellaneous pile of books round and was offered just between £30 and — from Dillon's in Bloomsbury — £375. They eventually landed up on the shelves for £885.

THERE was a bit of a rush last year for peers making maiden speeches after years of silently sitting minding their own business. Today sees the 17th Baron Zouch, 42, rise to his feet during the transport debate, uttering his first word since inheriting the title from his grandmother 20 years ago. He has a better excuse than some, having spent many of the intervening years in Australia.

THE shops and businesses of Clones gave magnificent support to their young pugilist, the butcher's sign read: "Give him the chop, Barry"; the bank's read: "We're banking on Barry"; the dry-cleaner's read: "Take him to the cleaners, Barry"; the Customs station's read: "Impound him, Barry". The exuberance of Clones folk after the fight nearly led to mishap. As flames spread through McGuigan's home in the early hours Mrs Brid Rooney, a relative of Barry's, appeared at the window crying: "We're on fire." A contented passer-by shouted back: "Sure, we're all on fire tonight!"

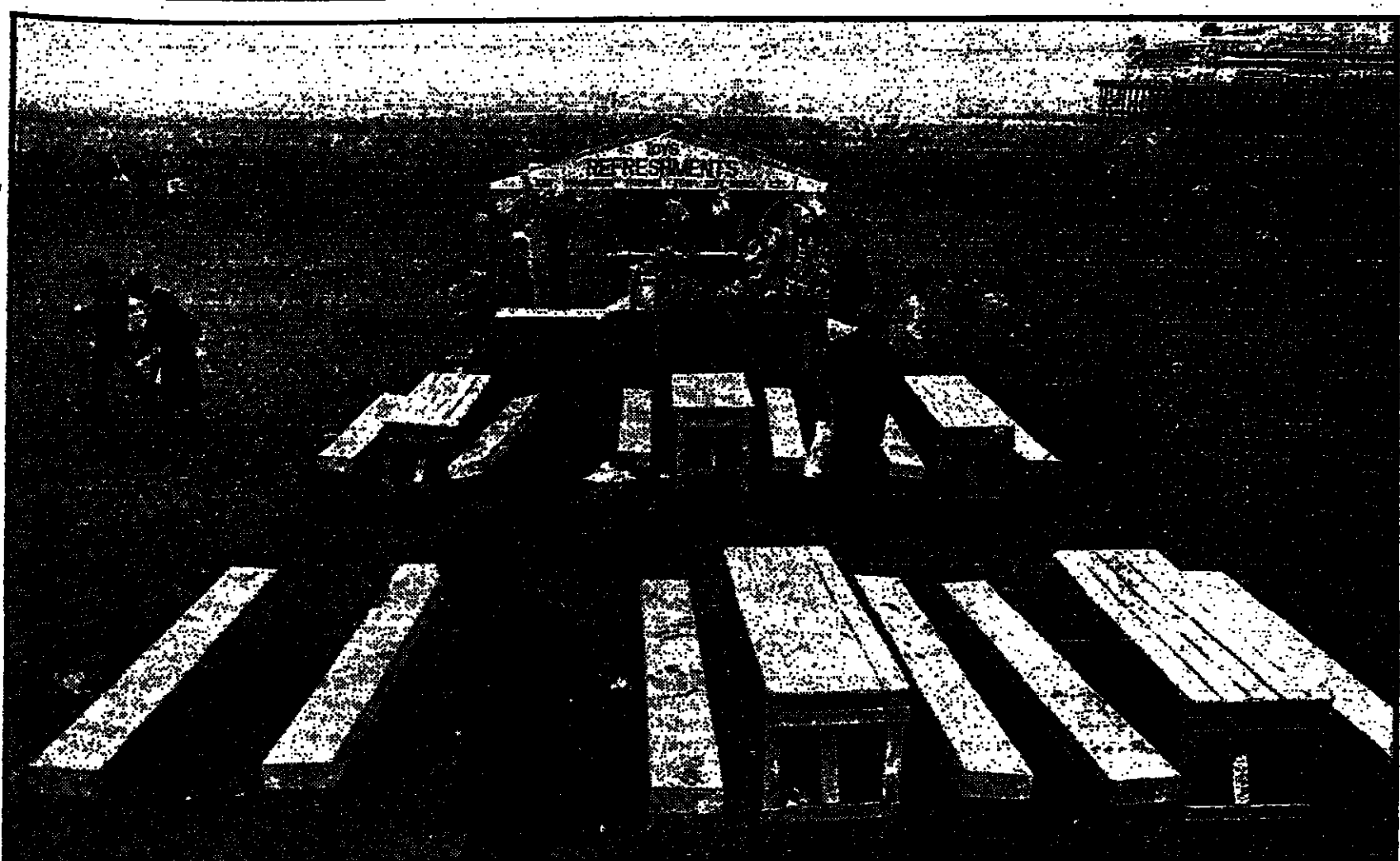
IT's official, as newspapers like to say. When the Times brought in hingo a year ago executives were quoted blandly as saying it was "all a bit of fun for the summer." This month's company newspaper, TNL, is rather more frank. "This was the game," it says, "that we introduced to help boost the circulation of the Times."



Portuguese sardine can (detail)

Alan Rusbridger





For the latest in our occasional series on the work of professional women photographers, Julie Phipps took her camera to the seaside

## Weston sunset

WESTON - SUPER - MARE awakens to summer with a kind of fear and loathing of what it might bring. Is this to be a bumper or a scorcher?

Weston, despite its name, is not a superlative in the realm of British seaside towns. It is as enchanting or charmless as the rest. Stand on Birnbeck Pier and gaze around the loop of a bay and still, as did Graham Greene's Brighton in the thirties, the town runs away west "like a pale Victorian watercolour".

But all would not have it so antiquated. Those hard and bright people in the hotel trade would ring their cash registers loud and long if Weston could offer something more, something different, something modern: many would clap hands if the talk of a "Disneyland" — a theme park in tourist jargon — materialised nearby. Yet many more would abhor the idea.

What most people living and working there agree upon is that something has got to be done to rescue Weston-super-Mare from the spectre of a dreary decline. This year, even the conservatively-inclined Civic Society kicked sand in the face of fate with a damning report. To many this was the kind of straight talking they wanted to hear.

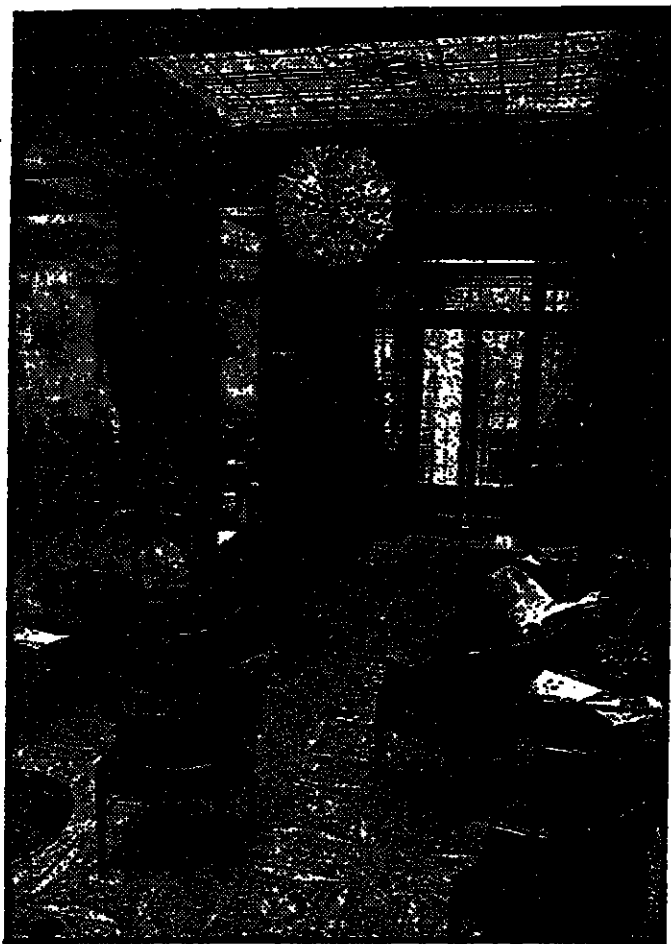
"Weston offers relatively little to do, little of interest and its distinctive character is being eroded. Its eating

places are in the main unexciting (sometimes downright squalid)... Community morale is low. Among local people there is a widespread feeling of hopelessness, defeatism and cynicism about the town."

The report suggests that in the next century "perhaps... our coastline will be littered with defunct seaside resorts... Are we willing to plan for a new phase or shall we, through blind instinct or lack of new ideas, try to perpetuate what worked for a while in the post-war years?" So the town, much to its credit, is chewing its guts over where its future lies. But for some — and by no means the newcomers — even if there is talk of change, the safe option seems the only way out. Yvonne Chapman, her husband, daughter Gail and son Tony, run the Rozel Hotel on Madeira Cove, smack on the seafront. The hotel, rated two-star, has been a family run business since 1922.

Yvonne Chapman is passionate in her belief that Weston could stride into the next century as Britain's leading seaside resort — a glowing gateway to the West Country. She knows what turns the modern holidaymaker on: she and her family have seen the evidence many times at first hand in Florida where they keep an apartment.

But partly through her despair that anything will be



Above: on the beach; left: in the Rozel Hotel — two star, family-run and ready to be transformed into a nursing home

done and to survive coming years, Mrs Chapman has slapped in a planning application to turn the Rozel into a private nursing home. You can still add up in the old fashioned way — in your head — and see that this makes sense. Her profits would be immediately up and stable all year round instead of having to depend on the seasonal whims of the weather and the phlegmatic British holidaymaker.

"If this town started spending the kind of money we as a family have ploughed back into this business... If I could see some change, some real move towards what could be done here, then we would probably not be thinking of turning this hotel into a pri-

ate nursing home," said Mrs Chapman.

Other hoteliers I spoke to in Weston echoed Mrs Chapman's feelings. They want something to bite into, a big cake that all can share — hoteliers, local residents and the local authority. Something like ten million people come that way each year either to holiday there or distribute themselves throughout the West Country.

"We've got to find a way of keeping them here," said Mrs Chapman. "That is a hell of a lot of people but they won't want to stay in our hotels if we cannot offer something different, something new and exciting."

The theme park fits the bill or a very large part of it.

There is much talk of what could be done to change the face of Weston-super-Mare. The Chapmans have done just about all they can: all year round opening, a conference centre, modern well-equipped rooms — a tidy £250,000 spent over the last few years. A group of transvestites weekend there in winter to keep the Rozel alive. But now all this enterprise — with Mrs Chapman's determined personal touch — could come to an end.

So where is the substance behind all this talk of things to come? Peter Crowther is chairman of the business in the community project. His job is to bring jobs and people into the area. A theme park is one of many ideas; it is in the "embryonic stage" awaiting a feasibility study. Mr Crowther is the kind of man who knows fancy ideas will not attract big money without firm forward planning.

"I am trying," he said, "to crystallise ideas but I am insisting that we have the facts before us, before we present our case."

One additional attraction this year to Weston-super-Mare's streets — a tiny monument to mutual co-operation — is the presence of hanging baskets. They will, of course, look pretty but pretty absurd if hanging baskets are the sum total of Weston's brave new seaside world.

Nigel Wignmore

Maevie Binchy, asked who influenced her most, remembers her mother's friend

## Don't look now, but no one's looking

### A WOMAN OF SUBSTANCE



I ALWAYS liked her best of my mother's friends but I never knew quite why. I was greedy and she wasn't a great giver of sweets. I was what was called a Notice Box and she didn't seem to pay me much attention. I loved hearing long stories from people and she had few to tell.

My friend who came to the house to play liked her best too, which was odd because she didn't have those fox heads which we loved to play with. I think just two dead foxes which people used to clip around their necks over their costumes. And she didn't let us try on her lipstick or give us an old, almost finished bottle of nail varnish to play with. But even when I was only eight or nine, I would be pleased to see her there when I came back from school at tea-time.

By the time I was 12 I knew that her husband was a bit drinky. And I could see that she accepted this in the way that other people accept the weather. That's the way he was. He spent longer and longer in the pub each evening, his dinner was drier and drier, but he never complained about it and she didn't complain much about the long absences either.

I heard her say once that it was better for the children to grow up with a nice hazy feeling of his presence around the place than for her to go and drag him home and create an atmosphere of hostility in the house. The hours in the pub, however, did involve spending a fair bit of his salary so her house was never as snug as the others around it. She didn't sigh and groan over that either.

That's when I began to suspect she was different; her friends were heavy sighers and mighty groaners. They groaned because they couldn't get proper biscuits in the shops and they sighed when they did because they were so bad for the figures. They sighed because the bridge rolls were so hard and noisy and the shops and they groaned at how good they tasted when weighed down with huge savoury toppings and little sprigs of parsley on some of them to show there was no onion in the mixture.

But she never seemed to join the general double lamentation: she bought what she could and she either ate or did not eat what was presented to her. If I were passing cakes at a tea party I should have noticed her, cry, giggle, refuse and then accept.

About that time her American cousin came to stay. A vulgar woman was the general consensus and I agreed. Loud to a degree we had never known, she had arrived with a clothes parcel of cast-off American clothing, each item more garish than the one before. The cousin expected not only gratitude; she wanted to see the entire family go and see the rhinestone speckled gear immediately.

My mother's friend was tactful. She said that the children had to conform at school and these lovely garments would be kept for them as special treats during the holidays. She herself wore some of the Mamie Eisenhower puffed-sleeve dresses which made her look

like a big sad doll, but she wore them because her cousin had carried them three thousand miles across the ocean. Her friends would have made fun of them but she said not a word, and soon we got used to seeing her in these strange ageing juvenile clothes and it became part of the scenery.

She didn't want a cover story when her husband was taken away to hospital with liver damage and brain damage. Other people would have said he had gone in for tests or for observation or for a check up. She told me that he never recognised her when she went to see him and she thought he must have had a very unhappy 40 years on earth since he had spent most of them in headlong flight, first from his mother and then from her.

She seemed to have regretted saying that because she said immediately that I mustn't pass it on. They would think she was looking for reassurance. She stood strong and straight at the funeral wearing a black hat borrowed from one, a scarf, a bag from another and her own grey coat dyed black three weeks in advance when she knew that her husband was dead.

When you are a teenager almost anyone on earth is easier to talk to than your own mother, and I used to talk to her. She never soothed me when I said I looked awful or my spots were like volcanoes or that my only party dress made me look like a sack of potatoes. She never told me I looked lovely. There was no place in her mind for the Ugly Duckling type, these pres- no room for Cinderellas either or silver linings. She gave me something far more valuable.

She would ask me seriously who did I think was so interested in me that they would notice the new spot and reject me because of it? Was life some kind of beauty contest? If so, why hadn't we been told? She asked me to tell her about the skin condition of every girl in my form at school and of course I couldn't and she laughed since it proved her point. If I couldn't remember theirs could they remember mine?

She was tall and wiry. I think but I can't remember clearly what she looked like and that's important because it proves her right yet again. She always said that nobody really looked at anybody else; people were far too busy

looking at themselves. She said it was the greatest freedom in the world to realise that. It liberated you to be anything you wanted to be once you realised that you were not the centre of attention and the cynosure of neighbouring eyes. I didn't believe it at all, not then. It was all right for her, she was 42, she was a widow, her life was over.

It was around the time of the cheese and wine party I began to realise what an influence she had on me. Don't forget that 30 years ago a cheese and wine party 10 miles outside Dublin sounded as exotic as anything you could concoct with champagne in buckets and roast pigeons on spits nowadays. It was in aid of a charity, I suppose, but its primary purpose was social.

Anyway, there was a huge fuss about what people would wear and my own mother, who never had much interest in clothes, got caught up in it too and agonised over whether she should wear the fur coat or not. I asked my mother's friend what she would wear. She looked at me, startled. She hadn't thought: something suitable; she'd think what was time to get dressed. What a strange question of me to ask, she said.

There was a lot of aftermath about the cheese and wine. Someone had too much of the latter and too little of the former and was ill on someone else's fur coat. Somebody had raised her voice sharply to the curate, somebody else had refused to go home when her husband was leaving and been left without a key. I asked how my mother's friend had looked and what she was wearing. Puzzled, they told me she looked fine and they couldn't remember what she was wearing; something nice, they thought.

And decades later I thank her, I thank her when I go into a room of strangers and know they are not looking at me or passing a judgment of any value since they are all working their own lives. I have been able to travel the world alone and never feel self-conscious because of her great example. Why would I be the centre of all glances if I sat alone in a restaurant in Amsterdam reading my book? It would be arrogant to think others had nothing better to do than stare and speculate about me.

She taught me with real life examples that there is a huge self-importance in self-consciousness. Her own children may never have got that gift from her because nobody really believes a mother can be right at the time. When I saw them at her funeral years later, they seemed to remember life as it was, not a hard life, they said, an unhappy marriage and not enough comfort.

I couldn't explain that these things were made much more bearable for her because she never had to suffer the false humiliations that add to the miseries and take from the pleasures of so many people. She knew that nobody was watching her and that life was not a competition and thanks to her, I know that too.

Maevie Binchy is London correspondent of the Irish Times.



## We'd like to volunteer a solution.

In a world of abundance, famine striking at intervals is hard enough to live with. But famine striking repeatedly is intolerable — and it cries out for measures beyond the sending of food and material aid when millions are already starving, and dying. VSO is taking such measures.

In six of the sub-Saharan areas of Africa most affected by drought, VSO volunteers are working alongside members of local communities on projects designed to prevent those conditions which make famine inevitable. It is a complex and urgent task, demanding the readiness of skilled and professional men and

women to leave secure employment in Britain to face often unknown challenges in the third world.

Equally, however, it depends on thousands of other people who have concern and generosity enough to help us meet the

cost of recruiting and sending volunteers in ever increasing numbers.

By making famine-threatened populations more self-reliant and better prepared VSO is helping to provide perhaps the only effective answer to future disaster.

Please help us today.

**VSO**  
**VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS**

Why not?

Send details about Volunteering (my skill areas)

VSO membership (I enclose a donation of £5 £10 £15 £20 £25 £30 £35 £40 £45 £50 £55 £60 £65 £70 £75 £80 £85 £90 £95 £100)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

## THE UGLY SISTER

"YOU know, I don't know how my brother Kev can go on watching that game so more, not after that awful accident abroad."

"I know. I asked Malt the same thing. Asked him wasn't he scared he'd get hurt?"

"What'd he say?"

"Said he'd like to see someone try. Said he wasn't called Crusher for nothing. Evidently, I know. He loves the game so, but he was trying to put my mind at rest."

"Said he'd like to see someone try. Said he wasn't called Crusher for nothing. Evidently, I know. He loves the game so, but he was trying to put my mind at rest."

"Those were the days: things were better then. I sometimes think what would happen to Kev and Malt if they didn't come from caring homes."

"I blame television. Kev and his mates were watching a thing the other night training soldiers how to kill. Demonstrating it, they were. I had to tell Kev to go and practise outside, they were making such a mess in the front room."

"That and the booze. Honest, I don't know where they get the money from. Malt says they find it. To tell the truth, even though I trust Malt, of course, I stay awake till all hours waiting for him to come home after a game. He's so thoughtful, though, he makes as much noise as he can coming in 'cos he knows I worry. I told him once, when he slammed the front door so

hard the glass broke, he was very sweet to bother, but he needn't go to so much trouble."

"What'd he say?"

"Said he couldn't come in any other way, by then, but he'd stay out all night if I'd like that better."

"You see, he'd even make a sacrifice like that. And people say all football supporters like him are like him, just thugs. It's not fair."

"I'd have them all castrated, those thugs. They should put 'em in jail for life."

"The other day I told Malt if he took him to a match. He laughed like



mad, and said if he brought his mum to a place like that, he'd be destroyed."

"You see, bring 'em up right, and they do think about looking after us mums."

"It's just a few trouble-makers. They should have corporal punishment. Kev was beaten at school because they said he'd kicked some kid in the balls to make him squeal, but Kev said it was unfair. It was another boy. I made a real fuss, I can tell you. The very idea they'd beat a boy like my Kev when he told them who really did it."

"I blame these teachers for a lot of it. Selfish, they are, with all that red revolution-

ary stuff, when any kid with an ounce of sense can see the way things are, with those other people having the jobs and money and girls. Those lefty teachers are teaching our young people disrespect for our old English traditions."

"You'd think they didn't want them to take a pride in being English, wouldn't you? My Kev doesn't fall for all that, though. He's English and proud of it. Really proud. He says just like a politician when he gets on the subject of foreigners. Lovely, he talks."

"I know. It makes you feel things can't be all that bad with kids like Kev and Malt at school and of course the other day, putting out his football combat gear — that's his joke, he's always had a sense of humour — but his spiked belt and the metal capped boots in case people step on his toes, and the chains, it all seems like protective clothing. Just to watch football. It just shows."

"Trouble is, people don't take care of their kids. People just blame the supporters for everything. I mean, the man in the office said Kev threatened him with a knife and stole his car. I was mistaken, I know, of course. Someone cut the man's face before the identity parade and proved it. Kev's proud of his knife, too. He'd never risk getting it dirty like that."

"We're lucky with our boys. But you know, when it comes down to it, there's something wrong with these thugs parents, if you ask me. It's time the government did something."

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# NOTEBOOK

## Hamish McRae

HANSON Trust is currently high fashion on the London markets: the golden pair — for Sir Gordon White is just as important as Lord Hanson — who can in the eyes of your average fund manager do no wrong.

So yesterday those fund managers banded Hanson Trust £500 million of British pension fund and life assurance savers' money to go out and buy something: to set the golden talents to work.

In the short term they were undoubtedly right to do so. After all, those fund managers also held a broad band of other equities, and yesterday the share price of a dozen or so perceived takeover targets duly rose. Hanson Trust is fresh from its success at Powell Duffryn, where it refused to increase its offer for the company, and so lost the takeover but gained credibility for its next one.

Next time it will presumably be believed. So the fund managers will show an immediate profit on the venture (from the rise in price of other holdings) but also are backing a probable winner this time.

In part the extraordinary confidence that the City has in Hanson Trust is simply

the result of past experience. The record is an extraordinary one by any standards. While the share prices of the broad mass of industry at home and abroad remain at the break-up value of the companies, the price for a skilled predator is enormous. Besides, the financial disciplines of the group are such that it is not simply making a turn by taking things to bits. It can run businesses too.

Yet the market's euphoria is worrying. It is not just that Hanson Trust has come very far very fast, and needs to take more enterprises over in order to maintain its record, though that must be a concern. It is that it is trying to identify the reasons behind the rise and rise of Hanson Trust. There is a large element of doing deals and a smaller element of diligent growth. Hanson Trust is qualitatively different from, say Heron or BTR, though obviously BTR's most recent growth has come from acquisition.

For the moment, the market's confidence is justified. But it is not to denigrate Hanson Trust's achievement to say that at some stage market conditions will change, market preoccupations will change, and when that happens there will be a re-rating. Fashion is fickle, in financial markets as much as anywhere else.

## Burton bulls.

THERE is one way in which the market's confidence in the Debenham bid has not been shaken. It is that the Burton does win control, its own shares will be in for a re-rating. For if it can achieve a 5 per cent margin on Debenham-scale floor space, it could credibly start to present itself to the market as a sort of retail conglomerate with a predatory bias.

It would be silly to try and take the analogy too far. But remember the way in

which BTR shares climbed after the news that it was bidding for Tilling. Certainly enthusiasts for the Burton bid are arguing that as the market becomes aware of the earnings potential for the group as a result of the leap in assets, the shares will come to command a higher rating, and so make the bid succeed.

Meanwhile, the Debenham bid has not reached that mature stage where all the potential players have shown their hands. Sears Roebuck has ruled themselves out. Mr Gerald Ronson at Heron is in, as are Phil Harris and the Al Fayed brothers. So those three, commanding nearly 15 per cent between them, are in a position in all probability to swing the bid.

For the moment there is a lull. Now watch the Burton share price, to see by how much — in terms of Burton paper — it will have to increase its bid to persuade the three 5 per cent merchants to go their way.

## Securitisation?

STAND BY for a new affront to our language: the Bank for International Settlements' latest annual report introduces the word "securitisation" to the language of world money markets, though it has the decency to put it in inverted commas.

The trouble is that this word does encapsulate an extremely important process taking place in finance — the shift away from bank finance towards securities market finance. The BIS devotes a section of its report to charting this shift in the international markets, identifying three aspects.

First, there is the decline of syndicated bank lending and the rise of international bonds (up 46 per cent last year to \$107.7 billion).

Second there is the proliferation of financial innovation and off-balance sheet finance.

Third there is the blurring of the distinction between bank credits and capital market funds, between domestic and international markets, and between financial intermediaries and their customers.

In round numbers the position of bank finance and capital market finance reversed itself between 1982 and 1984. In 1982 bank loans were nearly \$100 billion, while bonds were \$70 billion; last year bonds were over \$100 billion while bank loans were only \$60 billion.

Why should this have happened? Part of the answer lies in the debt crisis, which both cut actual new lending and cut the status of the banks. Instead of lending to banks, depositors preferred to put money into quality bonds.

Also, the source of funds in international finance changed. Surpluses accumulated in Europe and Japan instead of Opec. Whereas Opec investors had preferred to put money in deposits, the institutional investors in

Europe and Japan preferred bonds.

But there were other forces at work too. The BIS points to changes in the regulatory framework — tax reductions, dropping of exchange controls, and so on — and to greater competition between financial institutions.

As an example of the last, you have only to look in any Saturday newspaper, where the various pension plans and life assurance funds are busy letting us know how well they have performed vis-a-vis their competitors.

Where will this process end? The BIS sounds a warning. It points out that the blurring of distinctions will involve financial institutions taking new risks and making new assessments for which they have little experience.

The BIS points to the emergence of new danger areas and calls for the central banks to be vigilant. Quite right, too.

## Fund-raising move boosts shares of companies on 'hit list'

# Hanson makes £519m cash call

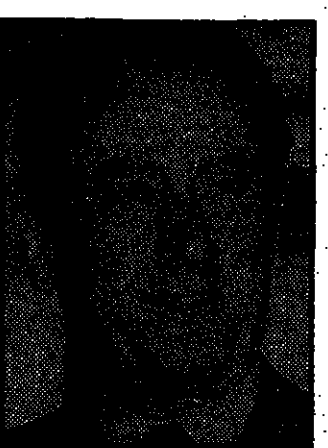
By Andrew Cornallus

Hanson Trust, the bricks, batteries stores conglomerate headed by Lord Hanson yesterday set the City alight with news of a £519 million cash call to shareholders.

The combined issue of ordinary and preference shares is one of the largest ever in the City, and will leave Hanson with £1 billion available to further its takeover ambitions when added to existing cash reserves.

News of the fund-raising sparked share price rises in nearly a dozen leading companies thought to be on Hanson's takeover "hit list". Companies thought to be vulnerable include Boots, Charter, Consolidated, Commercial Union, Imperial Group, Lucas, Plessey and Thorn-EMI.

Mr Martin Taylor, Hanson's finance director, narrowed the list of candidates slightly by indicating that the company was interested in basic industries "not hitech". But he said: "I should make it clear



Lord Hanson

that our ambitions are equally in the United States."

Otherwise Mr Taylor stuck to the official company line which was: "We do not comment on market rumours."

Hanson is raising £370.3 million from a one-for-six rights

issue of ordinary shares at 198p, and a further £148.7 million from a one-for-nine issue of £1 convertible preference shares. The ordinary shares are on offer at a hefty discount to the market price even after a 10p fall to 21p during yesterday's trading.

The previous biggest cash calls in the UK were the £614 million share issue by BP in 1981, and the £613-million issue by Barclays earlier this year.

Hanson's last share issue was in August 1981, when it asked shareholders for £22.7 million. Since then Hanson's market capitalisation has risen from £901 million to today's £2.6 billion, making it Britain's tenth biggest company. It is only 20 years since the group won a full stock market listing.

Hanson has spent nearly £550 million on takeovers in the past four years alone. Recent successes include the takeover of London Brick, the Ever Ready batteries group, and US Industries, a widely

diversified industrial group. Earlier this year Hanson failed to rise and bid for the UK engineering and fuel distribution group, Lord Hanson said that the proceeds of yesterday's share issue would provide a strong, stable platform for internal growth from which future major acquisitions can be contemplated. He said the group's commitment to investment in basic industries on both sides of the Atlantic "ensures that our growth will continue into the future."

Hanson is not making a profit forecast but is forecasting a final dividend of 2.7p, making 4.2p for the year ended September 30. Last week, Hanson announced a 65 per cent increase in half-year pre-tax profits to £106 million.

From the United States reached a record £73.7 million, while London Brick, Ever Ready and the Alders department and duty free stores also showed strong rises on the previous year.

## Canadian gets 14pc stake in Telegraph

By Maggie Brown and Andrew Cornallus

A CANADIAN multi-millionaire, Mr Conrad Black, is buying a 14 per cent share stake in the Daily Telegraph and becoming a director of the paper company as the price for his investment of £10 million.

Mr Black, who is understood to have conservative political views, is now well positioned eventually to take over the prestigious newspaper group, should further cash injections be required.

He is one of Canada's best known and controversial businessmen, and runs the Argus Corporation, a prominent investment company. His media interests are minor at present and he has unsuccessfully tried to buy into Canadian newspaper groups on several occasions.

He is joining the Telegraph board as a non-executive director, alongside two other non-family directors joining to protect outside investors. Lord Rawlinson, the former Attorney General, and Mr David Montagu, a leading London banker.

His appointment represents a major concession by the controlling families, headed by the Telegraph's current chairman, Lord Hartwell, aged 73, and deputy chairman, Lord Camrose, 75. The family has run the group, now comprising the Daily, and Sunday Telegraph, since 1928.

His chance to buy the large stake outside the family arises because of the company's need to re-equip in new plant and equipment, at a total cost of £110 million. It was not clear last night whether Lord Hartwell had also had to offer concessions and safeguards to the largely British institutions who have subscribed the remaining 26 per cent of the equity. Mr Hugh Lawson, deputy managing director, refused to confirm or deny his suggestion.

As part of the arrangement the family offered five weeks ago, a 40 per cent shareholding to outside investors, to raise £30.1 million. But although, as the Telegraph said yesterday, a number of major British institutions have also decided to buy share stakes, the issue was badly received, and a number of institutions have backed away from their subscriptions, or asked for better terms.

N. M. Rothschild, and the stockbrokers, Cazenove, found that many conventional City money managers objected to being locked into unquoted, minority share stakes, with only the promise of a public flotation in five years time. In the meantime, the Daily and Sunday Telegraph face major uncertainties in gaining approval from the print unions to substantial redundancies and staff cutbacks.

At one stage Argus owned Standard Broadcasting Corporation, which ran Canada's biggest radio station, Dominion stores, the biggest stores group in the country, and a share stake in Massey Ferguson, the tractor group. These share stakes have been sold as part of a divestment programme.

## US newspaper sets sights on Europe

By Maggie Brown

The publishers of USA Today, the bright, brash newspaper which claims to be America's first coast-to-coast mass national paper, are considering a major attack on the European market.

Mr Melvin Clark, executive of publishing group, Gannett Newspapers, which started the paper three years ago, confirmed last night that a "task force" is considering expansion on this side of the Atlantic.

USA Today executives have already started sounding out a number of potential printing companies in Britain and Europe to see whether it could be beamed to Europe by satellite and contract-printed here in large numbers.

The beginning of the Sunday Newspaper group, and East Midland Allied Press, both with advanced colour newsprint-

ing plant and spare capacity, are thought to have been approached to have Continental printing firms.

USA Today sells more than 1.3 million copies daily, and has recently started test-marketing the colour paper in London and a few other European cities, by air-freighting in copies.

The plan now under consideration would involve the use of satellite communications, and probably the input of special local editorial as happens through the different US locations. There are 26 simultaneous printing operations in the USA.

Since its foundation, the operation has lost \$250 million, but is now expected to be profitable by 1987. It is also beginning to be viewed as a successful publishing venture, capable of attracting multi-national advertisers.

## Fourth man is charged in Hong Kong bank failure

From Brian Ends in Hong Kong

A fourth man was charged yesterday in connection with last week's collapse of the Overseas Trust Bank (OTB), Hong Kong's fifth largest local bank.

The 35-year-old Singaporean manager of OTB's Credit International was charged with conspiracy to defraud creditors and shareholders of the bank.

The charge alleged that the man, along with OTB's former managing director, Patrick Chang, and persons unknown, dishonestly caused the bank to make loans and advances to firms associated with or under the control of Chang.

Chang appeared in court on Saturday and was charged with offences under the Banking Ordinance. Both men have been remanded in custody and said they expected to appear in court again today.

Meanwhile, OTB, which was taken over by the government on Friday, reopened its doors to customers yesterday. Police were out in force at some of the 43 branches and cash had been stockpiled in anticipation of a run on the bank. There were neither crowds nor heavy withdrawals, but the Singapore-based Hong Leong group announced that it was pulling out of a deal concluded last month under which it was to buy OTB's subsidiary, the Hong Kong Industrial and Commercial Bank (HICB).

The Hang Seng index, which tumbled almost 87 points on Friday, staged a modest recovery. It rose more than 50 points in the morning, finally closing 28 points up after late Saturday and was charged with offences under the Banking Ordinance. Both men have been remanded in custody and said they expected to appear in court again today.

In the last few weeks the bank has been shovelling out the funds to would-be borrowers. It has just, for instance, announced an unusually large \$812 million series of loans to Brazil to rehabilitate the nation's federal railway company. The size of the loan to a major debtor country — which has still failed to agree final terms with the International Monetary Fund — has already raised some eyebrows.

Some executive directors are apparently concerned that in its anxiety to raise the loan levels before the end of the financial year the bank has allowed its normally stringent conditions to relax. However, bank officials have assured the executive directors, who represent the bank's shareholders, that this is not so and that it is the improvement in the credit climate and the international economy which has facilitated the upsurge in loans.

Other big new recipients of bank loans include Egypt, which will receive some \$200 million for two big agricultural projects; Hungary, which will receive \$215.5 million to improve its transport system; Colombia, which is getting \$300 million to improve trade policy; and India, which will receive \$250 million to install power lines in Uttar Pradesh. A series of loans for Chile has been delayed as a result of objections by some executive directors. The bank's package for Chile was to consist of a structural adjustment loan of \$250 million, conditional on economic reform, and further loans of \$100 to \$200 million in connection with a highway project together with some guarantees of commercial bank loans. The Americans with the support of some other shareholders objected to these guarantees.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

# Tabbert is sold

BURMAH took another small step towards defecting a threatened takeover bid from the Hong Kong Group yesterday as it disposed of its troubled German caravan subsidiary Tabbert, for £3.8 million.

Burmah's shares slipped 6p to 276p in an oil market weakened by lower spot prices, and that Opec will have to cut barrel prices by around \$2 a barrel at the end of the month to avoid a fracture within the cartel.

The sale of Tabbert, which was acquired in 1979 and only returned to profit this year after heavy restructuring, follows other cash-raising disposals by Burmah which include Halfords (£82 million), Flexibox (£4.6 million) and more vessels from its tanker fleet.

THE CHARLES FULTON firm of money brokers confirmed yesterday that it was planning to go public later this year. It was taken over and virtually rescued by the Mercantile House financial services group but in a succession of management buy-outs the firm's original executives seized regrouped under the Charles Fulton umbrella.

BRITISH TELECOM is to introduce a "hot line" phone service between London and New York in August. The service, to be run in partnership with the American group TRT, will cost £1,000 a quarter, but will offer three digit dialling, desk-to-desk, at below standard rates.

NOTISCHILDS, which has been appointed to advise the government on the sale of British Gas, has decided not to allow its employees to apply for the shares. The Energy Minister, Mr. Nick Brown, told the Commons yesterday in a written answer to the shadow trade spokesman, Mr. Bryan Gould.

SELINCOURT, the fashion and fabrics group which is fighting a £17.5 million bid from Mrs Jennifer d'Arbo's "shell" company Stormguard, is forecasting a 34 per cent rise in profits to £1.85 million for the current year.

NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY yesterday promised to be among the first to raise money through the issue of new shares. It announced that it when appointed Credit Suisse first Boston to act as lead manager for an issue in the autumn. It will help ease the pressure of competition for retail deposits.

## BIS urges action to prevent dramatic collapse of dollar

By Peter Rogers

The world's central bankers yesterday threw their weight behind the US efforts to get an orderly budget-cutting agreement to avoid a dramatic collapse of the dollar, which would raise interest rates.

The annual report of the Basle-based Bank for International Settlements — the central bankers' own bank — said, "What is needed is an immediate credible agreement between the Administration and Congress on incisive deficit-cutting measures which should contain a significant first instalment, but whose effects would be spread out over time."

It hoped that the announcement of such an agreement would outweigh the dampening effect of the cuts on business and raise the chance that the dollar would have a "soft landing" instead of a "crash" from the "speculative bubble" last winter.

The BIS urges other coun-

tries to raise government spending to offset the decline in the US current account deficit which is at present stimulating world demand. Other wise growth would weaken in the US and other industrial nations. But the bank refers with apparent sorrow rather than anger to the list of reasons put forward by Britain, Germany and Japan for avoiding public spending stimulus to their economies.

The BIS's new president, Mr Jean Godeaux, said, "The single most important task of policy-makers will be to sustain the upswing of economic activity."

The US trade deficit and the Japanese surplus were still increasing and the dollar's exchange rate still looked "unsustainably high," he said. He emphasised that central banks must continue to pursue anti-inflation policies.

But the bank's report swipes at monetary targets saying that "trying to aim rigidly at the weekly, monthly or even quarterly statement of a monetary target defined once and for all has become an even more unrealistic exercise than it has been in the past." It adds that it would be a "mistake to throw the baby out with the bathwater."

The BIS expresses concern that unemployment continues to rise and blames rigidities in the labour market for this. Mr Godeaux says that the debt crisis remains potentially fragile though it has passed the critical stage. Though debtors have improved their trade balances because of import cuts and growth of exports to the booming US, this is not enough and they now need to bring domestic inflation and interest rates under control and remove restrictions on their economies.

Mr Godeaux also urges central banks to watch carefully over the new risks from innovations in the financial markets such as swaps and hedging devices.

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## Britain charged with violating union rights

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

Britain is among a number of countries, including Russia and South Africa, named yesterday for violating trade union rights by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In a report issued in Geneva to coincide with the International Labour Conference, the ICFTU blames the British Government for the 1984 Trade Union Act which it says "purely intended to weaken trade unions and to reduce their effectiveness in defending their members' interests."

The 44-page report cites "serious violations" of union rights in many Latin American countries in 1984 and 1985, particularly Brazil, Chile and El Salvador. It goes on to criticise severe restrictions on

union rights in South Africa, blaming them on "the racist nature of the apartheid system."

The report comments that the "harassment, banning, arrest and imprisonment of trade unionists in South Africa continued unabated during 1984. During that time 41 trade union leaders were arrested and detained."

Turning to Eastern Europe, the report says that in Russia 10 activists of the Free Trade Union Association Workers were being detained in prison, labour camps, psychiatric hospitals or in internal exile. The report renews criticism of trade union rights violations in Poland, saying that members of Solidarity continued to be harassed, denied employment, arrested and severely sentenced.

## Hope yet for corner shop

By Peter Large

Technology Correspondent Automation is about to sweep Britain's supermarkets and department stores. A report to be published next month estimates that retail groups will spend £1.5 billion before 1990 to bring a tenfold increase in the number of in-store computer systems, linked in company and national networks.

The study indicates that the big groups will increasingly use these networks, and the instant checks they provide on sales and stocks to concentrate power even more at the centre, depriving store managers of many of the day-to-day decisions they now take. But it also raises a glimmer of hope

for the corner shop. The study was organised by ICL as help in framing future strategy for its retail computing business, and Mr Richard Snook, ICL's marketing manager for that sector, said yesterday that three main trends were forecast:

Survival of the corner shop — partly through deliveries of routine purchases ordered via home computer terminals takes off (but Mr Snook would not forecast when that might be);

A rise in specialised retailing. Thereby, the high street will come back, particularly in adding expert services to ditch sales;

Continued expansion of out-of-town hypermarkets — not so much in numbers, since about 90 per cent of the population is already within 15 minutes of a shopping centre, but through wider marketing. Mr Snook forecast stores opening round the clock and incorporating cinemas and children's play centres.

He said that one of the main inhibitions in computerising the retail business down to till level had been in calculating the "soft benefit" — putting a value on information itself.

Mr Snook admitted that so far this could only be defined by example, but the example was there, he said, in the evidence of savings made simply through management use of immediate information on the state of play.

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	Turnover	242,846	196,127
	Profit before taxation	3,107	4,314
	Profit after taxation	2,334	2,464
	Shareholders' funds	17,612	15,906
	Dividend per share	10p	10p
	Earnings per share	36.6p	38.6p

Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Davies & Newman Holdings P.L.C., Billroo House, 36-38 New Broad Street, London, EC2M 1NH.



4½ million passengers in 1984. New route Heathrow — Manchester.







# Alarm bells ring for Amersham

By James Eilichman, Chemicals Correspondent

Amersham International, the radioisotope maker sold off to the private sector in 1982, is now being sold off to another owner. The company, which has been a public company since 1982, is now being sold off to another owner. The company, which has been a public company since 1982, is now being sold off to another owner.

The future for the group, while potentially lucrative, is decidedly uncertain. The bread and butter of Amersham's business remains the design and supply of radioisotopes, which enable researchers in laboratories to keep tabs on their experiments and process engineers in industry to monitor the flow of output and energy through their machinery.

Amersham's sales grew only modestly. But the company learned to grab global markets long before it was privatised, and 86 per cent of sales were achieved abroad where a better climate and weaker sterling boosted both sales volumes and profits.

So far so good. But Amersham will begin to fail if it does not cash in on the burgeoning market for medical diagnostic kits, made possible by sudden advances in biotechnology, which is expected to be worth £2 billion by 1990.

The kit work, because monoclonal antibodies, now exist which "seek out" (in guided missile fashion) the suspected targets in blood samples that raise the alarm about cancers, gynaecological disorders and other diseases within the body.

# Dull day as investors prepare for Abbey Life

## THE MARKETS

Stock markets produced disappointing form as they moved into the second half of the fortnightly account. They took the FT Ordinary Share Index into a loss for the fourth day in succession. In fact, towards the finish, the market was beginning to look decidedly dejected.

Boots, 186p after 185p, up 6p, Coats Patons, 163p after 165p, up 4p, and Tate and Lyle, 505p up 7p.

ment in front of today's results. Blue Arrow continued to reflect satisfaction with their acquisition, up 7p to 205p.

## COMPANY BRIEFING

### Picture rosy for rentals

Electronic Rentals, the television and video rental group which dealt a severe blow to Britain's infant cable industry last winter by pulling out, yesterday reported increased annual pre-tax profits of £15.17 million, up 25 per cent.

### Hazlewoods Foods climbs to £6m

Hazlewoods Foods is adding fresh pasta and other convenience items to its menu after a year in which profits, fed on a diet of acquisitions, have doubled to £6 million.

### Property pays off

With net rental income rising from £2.5 million to £3.3 million, the Property Investment Group raised its profits from £1.8 million to £2.6 million in the year to March 31.

### Mr Lowe is "particularly pleased"

Mr Lowe is "particularly pleased" with the continuing growth in the group's earnings. The City expects this expansion to pay off in a big way this year and predicts a profit of £8.5 million.

### In short...

HAROLD PERRY Motors is looking for new activities to make it less dependent upon the motor industry. It is changing its name to the Perry Group and making a modest start by buying an estate agency.

### N. Brown boosted

N. Brown Investments, the Manchester-based retail order group, raised its profits by 26 per cent from £2.5 million to £3.15 million in the year to March 31 on the back of turnover up 14.7 per cent from £37.2 million to £42.7 million.

### Exco on the hunt

Mr John Sangster, the chairman of Exco International, told yesterday's annual general meeting that on the basis of unaudited management accounts up to April 30 results for the first half of this year should comfortably exceed those for the same period of 1984.

### Buoyant values

Capital appreciation of offices has fallen while retail and residential property values remain buoyant, says Property Holding and Investing Trust, which yesterday reported pre-tax profits up £800,000 to £5.7 million.

### THE IBL computer leasing

THE IBL computer leasing group, which has been described as "one of our finest overseas subsidiaries", is offering for sale 13.9 million shares.

### Life assurance

Life assurance was still counting the prospective benefits from the phasing out of Corps Insurance, revised offer, by contrast, suffered renewed depression on fears of further underwriting losses.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds		
(short)		
Investment		
10.10.84	792	
11.10.84	792	
12.10.84	792	
13.10.84	792	
14.10.84	792	
15.10.84	792	
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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

GOFFREY FRANK COLLINGS  
WIDOW — Chief Engineer — 60  
Widow, 1948.

LEGAL NOTICES

LABOUR & PLANT HIRE

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 254 of the Companies Act 1948, that a meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company will be held at the offices of the company at 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 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991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATTACK CANCER

We're leading the fight against cancer, but we need your help. Please send your donation today to Room 4L, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PL. IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

ROMANTIC OVERTURES

Partners, friends, couples. All ages. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100.

SOMETHING ATTEMPTED

Something attempted, something failed. London. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100.

WIMBLEDON TICKETS WANTED

WIMBLEDON TICKETS WANTED. For cash. Top prices paid for any quantity of tickets. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100.

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## Boost for Government's cost-of-living claims

# Industry price figures point to inflation fall

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

THE Government yesterday got backing for its claim that the latest rise in inflation is temporary, with a set of statistics for industrial prices which was considerably better than expected.

It could mean a rapid downturn in the near 7 per cent rate of retail price inflation, which has been boosted by the sharp increase in this year in the mortgage rate.

At the same time, retail sales continue at high levels showing that consumer confidence has not been damaged too badly by high interest rates. This is good news for suppliers, and has helped the economy to continue growing.

The price of material and fuel used by manufacturing industry fell 1.1 per cent between April and May, helped by a sharp fall in food prices, while the April index was also revised downwards as more details emerged on fuel costs.

The 12-month inflation rate for industry's raw materials and fuel was down to 3.6 per cent in May from the revised figure of 5.3 per cent in April. The year-on-year rise, the

lowest in over four years, has been held back by the strength of sterling, which has kept import prices down.

This encourages industry to restrain its own prices, which rose only 0.2 per cent at the factory gate between April and May—the smallest rise since January. The annual rate of increase of industry's prices was 5.6 per cent in May compared with 5.7 per cent in April. One reason for the modest price rise is the competitive pressure on industry.

Some City analysts were yesterday predicting a return to a 5 per cent inflation rate by the end of the year, and perhaps lower in the first half of 1986.

Much depends on how long it takes the building societies to reverse the recent rises in mortgage rates. Last week's Building Societies Association conference brought no hope of an early reduction because the societies are facing stiff competition from banks for deposits.

Retail sales in May rose 1 per cent and on a seasonally adjusted index they stand only fractionally below their all-time high in December according to provisional estimates.

## Cheers almost all the way for Barry

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

A CROWD estimated at 20,000 squeezed into the centre of Belfast yesterday to give a tumultuous welcome to Barry McGuigan, the Roman Catholic from the south when Northern Ireland has claimed as its own.

Workmen climbed on to roofs, youths swarmed over scaffolding, and office staff waved balloons and threw confetti as the new world featherweight champion took an hour to do a half-mile victory parade through the city on a float shaped like a boxing ring.

McGuigan, who looks like a jockey, was assigned with outside callous hands, told the throng outside city hall: "Every drop of sweat, every punch I have ever thrown has now been worth it."

Police, rifles slung over their shoulders, joined in the applause as did patrols of gun-toting UDR men standing on the backs of their Land Rovers drawn up on the edge of the crowd.

But elsewhere the spiteful side of Northern Ireland was on display, witness fresh graffiti on the Falls Road.

Those angry that the Irishman took British citizenship in pursuit of his career have daubed huge white letters proclaiming "Barry sold his soul for English gold."

There was also the more kind, more inventive, variation on the Londoner's Air (Barry Boy). On Barry Boy, the pound, the pounds, are calling.

Superficial unifying of the communities through sporting achievement is neither unique nor permanent in Northern Ireland.

Belfast has witnessed scenes like this before, notably in 1972 with Olympic gold medalist Mary Peters and, a decade later, through the World Cup performances of the national football team.

A popular phrase current in northern Ireland goes: "Let's leave the fighting to McGuigan." The reality is that the paramilitaries are dead.

Yesterday none of that was bothering the 24-year-old champion. He had arrived early at Belfast airport from London, his way to his home town of Clones, County Monaghan, to console his mother over a fire which gutted part of the family home only hours after his points victory over the Panamanian Eusebio Pedraza.

Carrying his young son Elaine, McGuigan was asked if he had a message for his fans. Looking at many of those in the crowd the advice, when it came, was unnecessary and late. "Thanks a lot, now go and get drunk," he said.



An Israeli woman soldier joins other soldiers celebrating Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon

## UK 'top secrets fall to services spy ring'

Continued from page one

Jones joined in, said Mr Wright.

Jones spent the night on the roof of John's flat and the following morning John told him he had been photographed in an act of buggery, said Mr Wright.

"Thereafter he was threatened with exposure unless he agreed to supply secret information."

In April, 1982, Jones recruited those with whom he had enjoyed homosexual relations. One by one, the other defendants were drawn in, most of them being black men, some of whom were homosexuals unless they cooperated," said counsel.

Documents were regularly smuggled out of Nine Signale Unit, and were delivered to the agents by hand. "The flow was constant, and it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of secret and top secret documents were supplied in this way," said Mr Wright.

The Crown alleged that Jones's infatuation with a female cabaret singer, Josie, in the winter of 1983, made some of the men fear detection.

The defendants then called a meeting to discuss what to do if they were questioned. They were right to be apprehensive, said counsel. Jones was arrested in February, 1984, because of suspicions arising from his association with Josie.

The men—excluding Glass—then held another meeting but Jones began to talk to security agents and named the other defendants. "One by one they were questioned and, one by one, they made total confessions," alleged counsel.

The men said they blamed the foreign power to which information went is not known, but defendants who were asked about it said they believed it was Russia—and maybe they know best.

The trial went into camera at the end of the prosecution's opening statement. The hearing continues.

Continued from page one

Mr Wright told the court that, although there were reasons for believing the descriptions given by the defendants were "deliberately misleading," there could be no doubt that there were foreign agents at work. The identity of the foreign power to which information went is not known, but defendants who were asked about it said they believed it was Russia—and maybe they know best.

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## Reagan to act against Salt II breaches

Continued from page one

that the President, who campaigned in 1980 against the "fatally flawed" Salt II, let its announcement to Mr McFarlane while he himself chose the softer phrase opportunity of the day—a presentation on the White House lawn to this year's basketball champions, the Los Angeles Lakers.

The Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, has campaigned vigorously for abandonment of the treaty in the face of opposition which has ranged from the state department and the Nato allies to his own chiefs of staff.

Last night's formula began with a public commitment to pursue a productive dialogue with the Soviet Union aimed at reducing the risk of war through the adoption of meaningful measures which improve security, stability and predictability.

The stick is the threat of proportionate retaliation. President Reagan said: "The pattern of Soviet violations, if left uncorrected, undercuts the integrity and viability of arms control as an instrument to assist in securing a secure and stable world."

He gave notice of prospective responses both as a military hedge and a diplomatic instrument to negotiation.

The Administration is underlining the working distinction it has been making in repeated charges against the Russians between "reversible" and "irreversible" breaches.

Thus the prospective deployment of the SSX-25 missile, itself an alleged breach of Salt II, is in the former category and the President's statement made it plain that deployment of the US mid-range, a single warhead ICBM in the 1990s would be the most likely response—"particularly relevant in this regard."

The controversial new radar station at Kranskyarsk in Siberia, which the US claims is the basis for a country-wide anti-ballistic missile defence system—thus breaching the 1973 ABM treaty—is reversible and could be reversed.

With this in mind, the President said: "I have directed the Department of Defence to conduct a comprehensive assessment aimed at identifying specific actions which the US could take to augment as necessary the strategic modernisation programme as a proportionate response to, and as a hedge against the military consequences of those Soviet violations of existing arms agreements which the Soviets failed to correct."

Continued from page one

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Mr Ian MacGregor, the NCB chairman, who was among those attending the Birmingham exhibition, said yesterday that the future of the industry would be determined by its customers.

The NCB is to close its Blackwell workshops near Alfreton, Derbyshire, in the autumn. Jobs will be available at workshops in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire but the NCB expects some of the 240 men will prefer to take voluntary redundancy.

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## Government beats rebel peers by one

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

THE Government yesterday survived with a majority of only one, against an opposition attempt in the House of Lords to set up joint boards responsible for roads and planning after the abolition of the metropolitan counties.

Guerrilla warfare by the peers against the Abolition Bill resumed yesterday on the first day of its report stage in the Upper House. It is expected to intensify next week when the Government's business managers are aware that many supporters may be enticed away by the seasonal pleasures of Ascot.

Lord Elton, for the Government, said yesterday that it would not be trying to reverse

its earlier House of Lords decision until the bill returns to the House of Commons next month.

He also promised to set up a new body of London borough representatives to advise the Government on planning. This is an alternative to the earlier suggestion of a London planning commission appointed by the Environment Secretary.

Other arrangements have been agreed with the Tory-controlled London Boroughs Association to help neighbouring boroughs cope with cross-border planning problems. No such arrangements are on offer in the metropolitan counties. These concessions were not enough to stop Opposition peers pressing home their attack on the planning clauses.

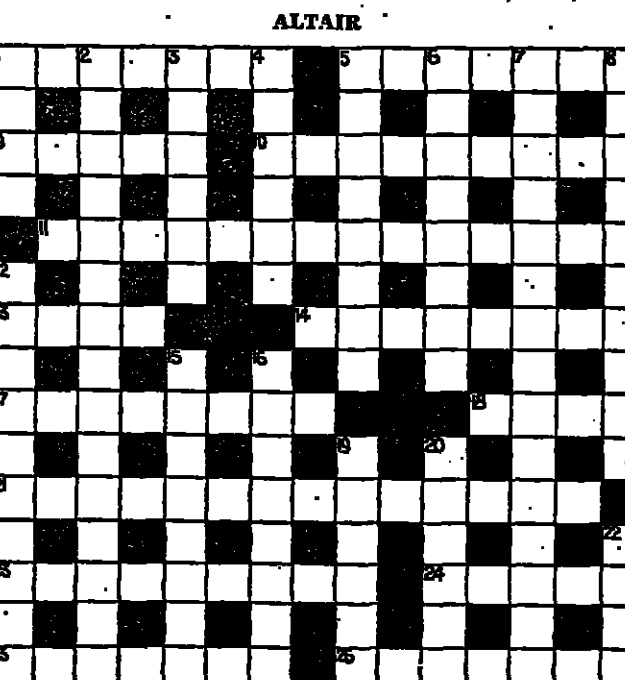
An amendment to set up joint boards responsible for strategic planning and roads in the metropolitan counties was narrowly defeated by 146-145.

A similar amendment to set up an identical body in London was then defeated by 150-140 as government supporters returned to the House for the early evening session. A subsequent amendment to set up a joint board for waste disposal, land reclamation and the countryside was defeated by 153-141.

## Radio Doctor

Dr Who, which was dropped from television by BBC 1's new controller, Mr Michael Grade, is to transfer to Radio Four before returning to the screen next autumn. The new adventure will be broadcast in a series of live programmes at the end of July. The series is returning to television by popular demand.

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,259



- ACROSS**
- 1 Trip to collect a doctor's instrument (7).
  - 5 British Rail cries out for line marker (7).
  - 9 French sea — Italian desert (5).
  - 10 Small organs put country in the red (9).
  - 11 Verdi, of all characters, facing beak — U.S. hotel (4, 6, 4).
  - 13 Theatre seat — one among the gods (4).
  - 14 Miss everything there is? (8).
  - 17 Old ladies left by barrier covered in insects (8).
  - 18 Man, for example, heartily misled (4).
  - 21 In uncertain fashion? Uncle Vic is only acting up (14).
  - 23 One German composer, rootless, holds Dutch leader in Holland (9).
- DOWN**
- 2 Book's egotistic dedication (4).
  - 3 Union permit? (8, 7).
  - 4 Sales opening for book about lute composition (6).
  - 6 Ringo in trouble over Beate's last character part (6).
  - 8 Heavenly body — fish or bird? (6).
  - 9 Family which acts embarrassed over wine running short (8).
  - 10 Potter who takes a rest now and then? (9, 6).
  - 12 Topped from mountain — finished! (4, 4).
  - 15 Time to pay — can use some change (6).
  - 16 Items on the programme for which the east never shows up (6).
  - 18 goddess — one's double? (4).

Solution tomorrow

## 'Global juke box' to raise £10m for Ethiopia

By Stephen Cook

THE rock musician, Bob Geldof, announced yesterday that his fund-raising organisation, Band Aid, will hold two concerts on July 13 and donate the expected £10 million proceeds to Ethiopian famine relief.

One concert will be in London and the other in Philadelphia in the United States. The Who are to reform for the London concert at Wembley stadium, where other performers will include Paul McCartney, David Bowie and Elton John.

The 72,000 tickets at £25 each for the Wembley concert go on sale in London tomorrow and in other cities on Friday.

The concert will be broadcast live on BBC TV and Radio One, and seven telecommunication satellites will beam the two shows to an estimated one billion people around the world, including Russia and China.

"The idea is to have a global juke box under the banner 'live aid'," Mr Geldof said yesterday. "The most important people in the music world of the past 20 years will be taking part and giving their services free of charge."

Heads of state in several countries are being asked to appear on television on the day of the concert to give statements of support for fund-raising for Ethiopia.

The stars at Wembley will be: Adam Ant, Boomtown Rats, David Bowie, Phil Collins, Elton John, Dire Straits, Brian Ferry, John, Howard Jones, Nik Kershaw, Alison Moyet, Pretenders, Queen, Sade, Spandau Ballet, Status Quo, Style Council, Sting, U2, Ultravox, Paul Young, Wham, the Who, and the pop group, the Waitresses.

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